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BCP PAPER VIEWS REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

AU301855 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Ioan Mateev from New York: "A Chance Missed" -- no date given]

[Text] Every year toward the end of January the U.S. President delivers his State of the Union address to Congress on behalf of the administration.

This is normally a bulky document that the head of the Executive Branch summarizes in a speech to a joint session of both houses of Congress -- the House of Representatives and the Senate. In the address the administration gives its report and assessment of its efforts, analyzes the domestic and international situation, and points out the basic trends and goals toward which its efforts are being directed. The program nature of this document also makes it one of the most significant events in the state's activities and in the country's life during the year. This explains the wide interest in the address shown in the United States and throughout the world.

President Reagan's address, which he delivered yesterday, was firm in tone regarding foreign policy and conciliatory regarding domestic problems. It was evidently aimed at demonstrating that the President was not crippled by the current political scandal and was extending a hand to the Democratic majority, but without clear commitments. This is shown by the fact that all the problems in the socioeconomic field on which the country was expecting answers and initiatives were touched upon in general terms and with rhetorical assurances that measures would be taken. Nonetheless, it was well understood that cuts will be sought at the expense of social programs. The big expenditures are in the Pentagon's budget. The president explicitly stressed that he would not give up the "Star Wars" program. Essentially, the address stressed the uncompromising defense of "Star Wars" and the decision to give further support to the Nicaraguan contras, and these two elements of the address are sufficient for reaching the conclusion that the administration's foreign policy will continue to be inspired and guided by the two mutually merging and complementary conceptions of neoglobalism and military superiority. This explains, but does not justify, the hostile remarks and references, far from kind in tone, relating to the world of socialism and the Soviet Union in particular.

These were also the points on which the address drew a rapid, decidedly negative response. Jim Wright and Robert Byrd, the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives and the Senate, pointed out immediately after the speech that the President had not said anything of substance that might restore the shaken confidence in the administration, but he continues to justify U.S. actions in the Middle East and Central America. They pointed out that the main burden on the budget and the country's economy is the doubling of military expenditures in recent years, and they noted that not a single word was said in the speech on the situation of farmers. The reaction in the television and daily press commentaries is even more sharp and direct. They noted that the arms race remains a White House priority with no equal and that no proposal was made for reducing international tension. The observers point out that the administration rejects out of hand the possibility of a peaceful political settlement of the crisis in Central America and is singlemindedly striving to topple the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. One of the observers ended his commentary with the words: "This was not a State of the Union address but a speech aimed at showing the condition of the President -- in good health and good spirits."

In all the reactions and assessments one senses regret that at this very important moment a good opportunity was missed to demonstrate vitality not only through tone and gestures, but through topical, realistic, and well-intentioned initiatives.

ZHELYU DOBREV TO HEAD AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION

AU301959 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- Mr Zhelyu Dobrev, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now secretary of the County Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Tolbukhin, was elected today Chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

Mr Alexandur Petkov was relieved from his post as chairman of the union.

The Central Council discussed at its session the most important tasks set for the union and the work of the self-managing organizations in agriculture and the food industry in fulfilment of the decisions of the plenum of the BCP CC of December 1985. The participants stressed the need to restructure and technologically update this branch of the national economy on the basis of new technologies. Special emphasis was put on the better employment of the economic levers, marketing and investment policies. The session discussed the ways to improve the technical and technological standards of the production processes and to accelerate the levels of development in order to improve the industry's competitiveness on the world market.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 30 January carries a similar item and adds: "Aleksandur Petkov was relieved of his post as chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union because of his transfer to another job. The meeting was attended by Comrade Vasil Tsanov and by Aleksi Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Council."]

NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT REACTOR TESTED

AU011756 Sofia BTA in English 1706 GMT 1 Feb 87

["Successful Tests at the Nuclear Power Plant" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 1 (BTA) -- The tests of the biggest 1000 megawatt turbine of the 5th block of the nuclear power plant near the town of Kozloduy (on the Danube) were conducted successfully.

Today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO informs that steam and energy from the fourth energy block, which operates at present, have been fed into the reactor and the fitness of the machines and equipment have been tested. The entire electrical equipment has also been tested. During the test the turbine generator has reached the planned revolutions and the vibrations have been in the limits of the technological requirements. The test has shown that the whole system is reliable and safe.

The 1000 megawatt turbine at the Kozloduy Power Plant, produced in the Soviet Union, is the first of that kind to be installed outside the U.S.S.R. There are four reactors operating in Kozloduy at present, all of them made in the Soviet Union, and their capacity is 1760 megawatts. They produce 30 per cent of Bulgaria's electric power. [paragraph continues]

According to specialists the efficiency and reliability of the Bulgarian nuclear power plant are on the level of similar plants in the most developed countries in the world. Thanks to the good maintenance and to the high qualification of the personnel, trained mainly in the Soviet Union, the coefficient of the used capacities is 20 per cent higher than the average coefficient in the world for plants of the type "VVER-440".

At present, once again with the assistance of Soviet specialists, the fifth and sixth energy blocks of the plant are being constructed. The fifth, whose tests were conducted successfully, must start to operate and enter the national energy system by November 7, this year, in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

KOBADINSKI HEADS MEETING ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

AU020955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jan 87 p 8

[Mara Georgieva's Report: "Strong Industrial Base and Broad Participation of the Population in Apartment Construction"]

[Text] A significant increase in the role of apartment construction using local resources and materials; the adoption of a new urbanization and architectural concept; making the best use of the possibilities of the conurbation system to satisfy housing needs of the large cities by using the territory of nearby villages; and creating a new material-technical and industrial base for constructing apartments using local resources and materials: These principled trends were incorporated in decree No 65 of the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front, departments, public organizations and unions, associations, economic trusts, construction-mounting combines, and design organizations, which took place in Sofia on 27 January. It was chaired by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

Merited Architect Stefan Staynov, chairman of the Committee on Territorial and Settlement Structure, spoke on the problems of the new urbanization and architectural concept and on the broad participation of the population and the labor collectives in housing construction.

In his speech Pencho Kubadinski stressed the necessity of solving issues related to overcoming bureaucratic difficulties in the entire investment process while constructing apartments on an individual basis and in an accelerated and high-priority manner.

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ARRIVE FOR CSSR EXERCISES

LD021726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Czechoslovakia -- The planned two-sided [dvoustranne] division tactical exercise of the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army started today. Observers from the signatory countries of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have arrived here for the exercises and they will observe it until 5 February. They were welcomed in Prague on behalf of the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army by Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of the general headquarters. All observers then were taken to the exercise area.

WHITEHEAD CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS BILAK

LD021326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Vasil Bilka, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state today. Whitehead is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

During their conversation, they examined the possibilities for further development of cooperation between the two countries and also some questions on the present international situation.

Present at the reception were: Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the international affairs department; Jaromir Johanes, deputy minster of foreign affairs; and Julian Martin Niemczyk, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Meets Strougal, Chnoupek

LD022007 Prague CTK in English 1845 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strugal today received U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead who is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a discussion, the premier informed the U.S. guest of topical issues concerning Czechoslovakia's political and economic development and foreign policy. He expressed interest in an expansion of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations. Both officials described economic cooperation between the two countries as unsatisfactory and suggested what prerequisites should be created step by step to make more distinct progress in mutual good exchanges.

Lubomir Strougal and John Whitehead also exchanged view on the solution of some international political and humanitarian issues.

Earlier today, John Whitehead was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak. They dealt with the possibilities of further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USA and some questions of the present international situation.

The U.S. official also held talks today with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They made a thorough assessment of the present state and possibilities of the further development of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations and voiced interest in their improvement. They also exchanged views on international topics, especially issues related to the current Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, the Vienna follow-up meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and disarmament proposals concerning conventional and chemical weapons.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead arrived on an official visit to Czechoslovakia from Poland last Saturday. In Warsaw, he held talks with Polish officials on an improvement in the two countries' relations. The Polish news agency PAP described the talks as "useful and constructive" and said "the visit was another step towards normalized and improved mutual relations between Poland and the United States."

John Whitehead is leaving Czechoslovakia for Bulgaria tomorrow.

COMPARISON OF CHNOUPEK ADDRESS TO CONSULATE HEADS

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 31 January carries, on pages 1 and 2, a 750-word report on Chnoupek's address to the consulate heads. The Bratislava PRAVDA report, entitled "Deepening Mutual Relations," has been compared to the CTK version, published in the 2 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line, to paragraph two, line one reads: The Slovak capital. The meeting was attended by Jan Janik, Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL); by Jan Gregor, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council; and by Jaroslav Kansky, deputy premier of the Slovak SR.

Paragraph four, last two lines, to paragraph five, line one reads: very favorable atmosphere, in that the Soviet Union -- thanks to its powerful of all structures in the society's life -- has justly won such respect and admiration among our people as are unprecedented in history.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs then appraised the extensive and multilateral cooperation with the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA, which is steadily deepening. Side by side with a close political collaboration with the Polish People's Republic, our economic contacts with Poland are also developing in a promising way; this is proved by the annual 10-percent increase in the volume of trade exchage. With the GDR, our largest trade partner after the USSR, we intend to further intensify such progressive forms of cooperation as robotization, automation, and the introducton of flexible production systems. We are building the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydro-project system together with the Hungarian People's Republic; its significance will lie in its construction in terms of energy, of antiflood insurance, and of expanded cooperation and specialization with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We will look for yet more efficient methods of expanding their scope and raising their level. Led by bilateral interest and by the effort to deepen contacts above all in the economic sphere, we intend to direct maximum attention together with the Romanian SR to developing a new quality in this sphere. We are bound to the SRV by traditionally very close ties of friendship and all-round cooperation; and our contacts with the Republic of Cuba are also developing successfully.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION FAVORS MILITARY SPENDING

AU031000 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 87 p 5

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Message on the State of the Union Bodes No Good; Stamping the Military Boot"]

[Text] A few days ago President Ronald Reagan presented himself before Congress to deliver his annual address on the State of the Union. He preserved tradition and also the ossified attitude to the key issues of present-day America and the international situation. He declared that America's "sons and daughters in the armed forces are again wearing their uniform with pride," thus underscoring the orientation maintained by his government and himself toward militarization and the policy of confrontation, which even includes a nuclear conflict in its calculations.

Contrary to what could have been expected, the address did not represent a well-substantiated stock-taking; on the other hand it did not lack elements that could lead one to expect, without risk of error, a further and yet more dangerous growth of feverish armament in the United States. "I ask you," the speaker addressed the members of Congress, "to vote for a military and foreign-political budget which corresponds to the defense of our country!" This means that the White House will continue to strive to gain approval for a military budget that is 20 billion higher than last year. As always, when money must be squeezed out for such purposes, the President dramatically explained this alleged need by the "unilateral Soviet resolve to expand its power." But immediately after saying this he cited certain historical parallels, including the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 and Truman's threats addressed to communism, in order to illustrate his own notions on granting further assistance to counterrevolutionary elements in various countries, particularly in Nicaragua. And this should be done even it if is not asked for, since "there must be no Soviet bridgehead in Central America."

In connection with disarmament problems two passages in his speech inevitably come to mind. In one he stated that in Reykjavik the Soviets wasted an opportunity "because they strove to incapacitate the SDI"; he stressed that he would not "permit anything like that to happen in the future, either." Contrary to the correct views of many prominent scientists, politicians, and statesmen, as well as of an increasing number of U.S. citizens, Ronald Reagan demagogically claims that "the SDI is the most positive and most promising program... the path to a safer future -- for both sides. It is a system that does not threaten human life -- on the contrary, it defends it. SDI will go forward."

The other passage is typical of official Washington. Ronald Reagan declared that the United States has submitted to the Soviet Union "serious, honorable and far-reaching proposals," which, he said, could make it possible to limit arms strengths. However, he knows very well that, in reality, the American position at the Geneva negotiations is different, and that he will "need Congress' assistance." It is known that the members of Congress have had many objections with regard to the White House's course on issues of disarmament negotiations with the USSR even in the preceding period; they demanded a more constructive attitude from the administration; they criticized it for letting the United States refrain from joining the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, for violating the SALT treaty, for refusing to negotiate a general and total ban on nuclear arms, and so forth. The new correlation of forces in Congress, which now has a Democratic majority, could be reflected in even stronger criticism. That is why the President voiced an outright threat in his address: "However, I must tell this Congress that I will veto any and all of its efforts that would undercut... our positions at the negotiations." [paragraph continues]

In this way he let it be known that one cannot expect any change in the U.S. position in foreign policy in the immediate future, particularly not in the disarmament negotiations with the USSR.

The immense growth of the national debt and of the annual trade deficit are typical of the Reagan era in the White House. The growing costs of feverish armament reduce the money allocated to the social sphere, medical care, and education. The message reveals that the American public can count on further restrictions in this respect in the immediate future. The arms being rattled by Washington cost an increasing amount of money.

NEW PROGRAM LEADS TO UNJUST WAGES, PROBLEMS

AU262046 Prague RUDE PRAVO Weekend Supplement HALO SATURDAY in Czech 24 Jan 87 pp 1, 7

[Article by Jiri Janouskovec and Jan Lipavsky: "Unnecessary Misunderstandings and Unnecessary Problems; Letters on Remunerations of Foremen and Others"]

[Excerpts] We have received a letter from a reader who disagrees with the views held by Engineer Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, with which our readers could acquaint themselves on the pages of HALO SATURDAY (No 33 of 16 August 1986 and No 48 of 29 November 1986). The reader in question believes that the program for accelerating the economic efficiency of the wages system is not aimed at achieving just remuneration for work. Let us add that this reader is not the only person to voice his reservations. True, the views can and often do differ in any discussion on any topic. But one thing is certain: We have quite a number of people in production and in offices who have not grasped the program and the intentions of raising the economic efficiency of the wages system (ZEUMS).

What Has Caused This? [subhead]

The readers' letters make one thing obvious to us: Either the knowledge of the goals and contents of ZEUMS is insufficient, or it is distorted. Moreover, the realization of the program is accompanied by a complicated administrative agenda. This is the source of the conflicting implementations of ZEUMS in practice, accompanied by diverse conjectures and doubts both with regard to the remuneration of workers and to remunerations of technical-economic and administrative staff. [passage omitted]

Who is to blame for this misunderstanding? Above all, those economic executives, whose duty it is to acquaint the working people in detail with what ZEUMS is aimed at, and what it is to serve. But if some people approach this most political task in a bureaucratic manner, we cannot wonder that various erroneous views crop up among the people, and that they become disappointed. In the letters addressed to the editorial office we often read: "With the implementation of the ZEUMS we will be worse off than before. We will earn less." And all the while the program is aimed at achieving more just remunerations, and providing the possibility to earn more -- naturally, among other things on the condition of higher labor productivity and quality.

What can be done? [subhead]

So far the situation is mostly as described by Karel Elias, doctor of legal sciences and head of the legal division of the General Management Office of the Brown Coal Mines and Briquetting Plant concern in Sokolov, who wrote: "...Egalitarianism in remunerations is kept alive by subjectivist tendencies and shortcomings in the management work of certain executives. At the same time the program of raising the economic efficiency of the wages system indicates the ways for consolidating and developing the system of social justice in the sector of the wages policy."

In other words, every sensible person is in favor of putting an end to egalitarianism; but look what can happen: Some time ago we had a discussion in the CKD Smelting Plant in Prague about the implementation of the ZEUMS project (see HALO SATURDAY No 45 of 8 November). The workers and the executive staff pointed out to us that there exist more than enough complications in the wages regulations; that in their plant the wages consist of 10 components; that the workers cannot understand the way their wages are calculated; that not all bonuses are fulfilling their purpose; that the various preferential payments to which both a good and a bad employee is entitled are most dubious; and so forth. And Frantisek Kubes, Hero of Socialist Labor, says outright: "The wage regulations underscore very emphatically a person's education, while taking a person's years of professional and political experience far less into account." [passage omitted]

Another Experience [subhead]

Miroslav Zikmund from the Prague-Center Locomotive Depot writes us that phase two of ZEUMS began in the Northwest Division of the Czechslovak State Railroads (CSD) on 1 January 1986; he claims that this program "does not in the least mean raised wages." Since the basic wages were cut down by 10 percent, the personal assessment [osobne ohodnoceni] was downgraded to the level of conpensatory payment [vyrovnavaci prispevek]. [passage omitted] Miroslav Zikmund concludes his letter by stating his belief that the wage regulations are inadequate and that, instead of finding a way to acquire means for the wages, one is now resolving the problem of how to adhere to a fixed limit with the aid of a regulation coefficient.

Naturally, matters can differ, and Miroslav Zikmund's statement need not be precise; however, one thing remains, and that is the bureaucratic approach to the ZEUMS program.

Which Ministry? [subhead]

Quite a few of our readers, after reading the articles on ZEUMS and the statements made by the CSSR minister of labor and social affairs on the pages of HALO SATURDAY, might want to blame this minister in particular for the current situation. However, in reality, it is the branch ministers whose task it is to carry out the ZEUMS program and to bear responsibility for this, and to do this in harmony with the contents and goals of the program (this also fully applies to the directors general of economic production units and to the directors of enterprises and plants). And so we cannot wonder if Zdenek Vasica, toolmaker in the Kralovo Pole Engineering Works, judges that "a large number of people are not convinced that ZEUMS is a real contribution, since there was a further leveling of wages in quite a number of instances." [paragraph continues]

The only thing is, who is to blame for this? Who is tolerating this state of affairs? In fact, Zdenek Vasica is right to remark that at present remuneration cannot be separated from management, and vice versa.

The same thing is testified to by a letter from Jiri Snejdar from the metallurgical plant of the Klement Gottwald Iron and Smelting Works in Vitkovice (VZSKG). He writes: [passage omitted] "During the 35 years of my working in the same place, I have seen several restructurings of wages; but I have never seen such a withdrawal from the socialist principle of remuneration as in ZEUMS and its implementation." Jiri Snejdar then points out that the means for raising tariff rates have been "acquired" by canceling (or cutting down? -- editorial note) personal assessments and bonuses. He comes to the conclusion that "a good worker again gets as much as he got previously; but a loafer who previously did not get any bonus at all now finds himself in a better situation."

Again we ask: Whose concern is this? Surely the ZEUMS concept does not contain anything like that? Nevertheless, it obviously has certain "gaps"; because if a plant or enterprise can circumvent the principle of just and differentiated remuneration with the assistance of the people in charge of the branch in question, and with the aid of the various administrative decisions, then such a state of affairs calls for a speedy rectification, if a good and correct idea is not to be discredited. [passage omitted]

The readers' letter told us that we are faced by two sides of the same coin. On the one hand one must further improve the ZEUMS program and rescind useless branch and enterprise directives and regulations; and on the other hand the enterprises and plants must strive for a consistent realization of this program and not resolve it merely from the viewpoint of bookkeeping.

Because much is at stake, it is a matter of implementing social justice in every place. This is also pointed out by Jan Lakomy from Prague-9: "I do not want to be ironic," he writes, "but I would like to see that ministry employee who would have a higher salary than the minister. But in production, it is quite usual for a worker to have substantially higher wages than the foreman." And we need not stress twice that the knowledge -- and the very fact -- of which an injustice will not stimulate anybody to work creatively.

SWAPO LEADER CONTINUES VISIT TO PRAGUE

Meets Husak, Bilak

LD292120 Prague CTK in English 1606 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 29 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today President of the South West Africa People's Organization Sam Nujoma, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Present at the meeting was member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak.

Gustav Husak and Sam Nujoma dealt with international topics, especially the situation in the south of Africa. They condemned the aggressive policy of imperialist circles aimed against the vital interests of all nations of the world and stressed the significance of unity and joint actions of revolutionary, national liberation and democratic forces in the struggle against averting nuclear war and strengthening peace.

They expressed support for the elimination of hotbeds of conflicts in the south of Africa, namely for halting the aggression of the South African regime aginst the neighbouring states.

Gustav Husak reiterated Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the just struggle of nations for freedom, independence and social progress, and against colonialism, racism, and apartheid and expressed the conviction that the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO, will achieve independence.

On behalf of the Namibian people, Sam Nujoma expressed gratitude to the Czechoslovak people for their support granted to the just struggle of the people of Namibia.

Comments on Namibia

LD311353 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 31 (CTK) -- "The political and military situation in and around Namibia is extremely critical and explosive because of the escalation of the oppression particularly against civilian population by the white minority regime of South Africa," Sam Nujoma told CTK today.

The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

He stated that "the South African racist troops numbering over 100,000 are demoralized because many of them were killed by guerrilla units of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the military wing of SWAPO, which has intensified the war of liberation in the past twelve months. The Botha regime is employing mercenaries who are recruited from Western capitalist Europe and North America and is creating various special murder squads who are terrorising civilian population. The Botha regime is trying to delay Namibia's achievement of genuine freedom and independence" Sam Nujoma said.

The SWAPO representative stated that "the Namibian people will continue to support the political and military actions of SWAPO in order to rid themselves of fascism, colonialism and exploitation. This we are determined to do and we are looking forward to this year as the year of rededication to the liberation. So we intensify the armed liberation struggle as the only effective way of driving the enemy away from our country, seizing power and achieving genuine freedom and independence. So we are responding to the brutality of South Afica. This regime is armed to the teeth with sophisticated weapons given to it by the capitalist countries," Sam Nujoma stressed.

He underlined the significance of cooperation and coordination between SWAPO and the African National Congress (ANC): "The struggle led by the ANC is supplementing our struggle we are waging inside Namibia. And our struggle also is certainly contributing towards the liberation of South Africa itself. Namibia is being occupied, it is a colony of the racist regime which is even more aggressive in Namibia than in South Africa itself."

On his talks with Czechoslovak representatives, particularly with Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, Sam Nujoma said: "My delegation is very satisfied with the discussions we had in Czechoslovakia. We are grateful for continued material assistance and political and diplomatic support by Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community. We highly appreciate that Czechoslovakia supports all the effort of the international community to isolate the apartheid regime. Gustav Husak and other high-ranking officials in Czechoslovakia again reaffirmed their position with regard to the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution No 435 which calls for ceasefire, free and fair democratic elections in Namibia to be supervised by the U.N. We express our profound gratitude to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government and people of Czechoslovakia for persistent solidarity with and active suppport for the national liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia," Sam Nujoma stressed.

BRIEFS

COLOTKA ADDRESSES INFORMATION MEETING -- The traditional meeting of the representatives of the supreme party and state bodies of the Slovak SR with the senior managers from the area of mass information and propaganda was held in Bratislava today. Present were Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and other representatives. Comrade Colotka in his speech described, among other things, as a task of primary importance the improvement of socialist democracy, expanding the participation of the working people in management, and developing socialist people's self-management in the Leninist sense. In this connection, he also pointed to the inspiring conclusions of the session of the CPSU Central Committee that ended in Moscow on Wednesday. He emphasized the demand that the means of mass information and propaganda ought to become a platform for wide democratic exchange of views and experience. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 29 Jan 87 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE BERLIN VISIT

Lays Wreath at Monument

LD021230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb (ADN) -- Shortly after his arrival in the GDR capital, Eduard Shevardnadze honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter Den Linden Memorial. Outside the memorial place, where the GDR and USSR national flags were hoisted, Eduard Shevardnadze and those accompanying him were welcomed by Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, the city commandant of Berlin. To the strains of the funeral march "Immortal Sacrifices," they entered the memorial place.

The wreath was laid inside the marble interior room. Its red ribbon bears the inscription "To the victims of fascism and militarism - the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR" Eduard Shevardnadze and the other dignitaries observed a moment's silence before the eternal flame, and bowed their heads before the memorial tablets of the unknown resistance fighter and the unknown soldier.

Visits Soviet Memorial

LD021359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb (ADN) -- In Berlin at noon today Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, honored the Soviet soldiers killed in the fight for the liberation of Berlin. He laid a wreath at the memorial for the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow. Eduard Shevardnadze and the officials accompanying him, passing the final resting place of 5,000 of the 30,000 Red Army soldiers fallen in the liberation of Berlin, proceeded to the monument of the bronze figure depicting a Soviet soldier carrying a child in his arm. They observed a minute's silence in the stone crypt.

Meets With Fischer

LD021701 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb (ADN) -- GDR and USSR Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Eduard Shevardnadze began their official talks in the GDR Foreign Ministry on Monday afternoon. They discussed the development of bilateral relations and current global issues. They briefed each other on socialist construction in their countries. The talks, attended by senior officials of both foreign ministries, will continue on Tuesday.

Holds Talks With Honecker

LD022052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb 87 (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for a friendly conversation on Monday [2 February]. The visitor, who is paying an official friendly visit to the GDR, conveyed to Erich Honecker cordial greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Andrey Gormyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Erich Honecker expounded the state of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress to develop the advanced socialist society. He stressed that working people have responded to the party congress' guidelines with a great mass initiative and demanding commitments in socialist competition.

Underlhing the high performance in all areas of social life is the perception that the strength of socialism is a secure foundation for preserving peace. Visible evidence of the successful implementation of the congress decisions is the fine record of 1986, which provides a solid point of departure for the GDR economy' further dynamic development. The SED Central Committee general secretary acquainted the Soviet foreign ministry with the demanding economic tasks adopted by the third meeting of the SED Central Committee and the People's Chamber for the period to 1990. The policy of integrating economic and social policy will be consistently pursued along the road of comprehensive intensification.

Eduard Shevardnadze briefed Erich Honecker about CPSU experience in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th congress. As a result of the party's leadership and the comprehensive efforts of the communists and all working people in the USSR to speed the country's social and economic development, a greater dynamism had been achieved in all major sectors in the economy.

Both men noted with satisfaction that the fraternal links between the SED and CPSU, and the GDR and USSR, are firmer than ever before. In accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, their all-round cooperation is being consolidated steadily. The further deepening of the integration of both economies was the focal point. It is of special importance that the joint long-term programs and agreements are in large measure tailored to the requirements of the top level in science and technology and to intensifying production. Both politicians concurred that the agreements reached at the highest level last year provide an excellent basis for a qualitatively new chapter in the relations between the two fraternal countries and will be highly beneficial.

Erich Honecker and Eduard Shevardnadze referred to the far-reaching importance of the meeting of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member countries held in Moscow in November for deepening their cooperation and strengthening their unity and cohesion. They noted that this meeting inaugurated a new phase in the cooperation of these parties and states. In this connection, they affirmed the resolve of the GDR and USSR to unremittingly strengthen the socialist community and to consolidate relations with all socialist countries.

In their exchange of ideas on questions relating to securing peace, both politicians took the view that the Warsaw Pact states had submitted a comprehensive program which will facilitate the reduction of every type of weapon in accordance with the principle of parity and equal security under strict international control. Its implementation would free mankind from the burden of the weapons of mass destruction and by the end of the century from the danger of nuclear annihilation forever. This historic chance must become a reality. In contrast, the intention pursued by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism to extend the arms race to outer space represents a growing threat to peace. Intensified efforts by all forces of peace, reason, and realism are urgently required to change international relations for the better.

Both men agreed that the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik and the understanding reached there by both sides on the basis of the Soviet proposals are of fundamental importance for further arms control negotiations. It became clearer than ever that practical agreements on disarmament are not only necessary but also possible. The opportunity of Reykjavik could not be used because the United States adhered to its Star Wars program. Both politicians pointed out that the U.S. refusal to join the Soviet nuclear test moratorium and the U.S. departure from SALT II further complicate the international situation.

Erich Honecker expressed his high appreciation of the bold and constructive USSR approach to the discussion of the vital questions of mankind. This policy has enthralled all peoples because its accords with their most vital interests. Buy its far-reaching proposals submitted in Reykjavik and its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, which has lasted for 1 and 1/2 years, the USSR has shown a sign of goodwill visible to all. The GDR appreciates this approach and will continue to contribute as much as it can to the success of their joint policy of peace. The U.S. Administration and its NATO allies will be expected to muster at least the required political will and readiness to compromise to conclude agreements like that taking shape in Reykjavik and to act in order to make a world without weapons of mass destruction and wars a reality.

Erich Honecker and Eduard Shevardnadze expressed themselves in favor of continuing the policy of talking to all forces of reason, realism, and goodwill. The results of the Stockholm conference show that, in spite of existing differences, agreements can be achieved to strengthen security and mutual trust. They represent a promising foundation for continuing the CSCE process. Discussing the Vienna meeting of the CSCE member states, both men expressed their desire that this meeting would be conducive to arms limitation and disarmament, the beginning of a new phase of detente and dialogue between all states.

They welcomed the cease-fire decided on by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as the course of national reconciliation it has embarked on, both of which serve the interests of the Afghan people and international detente.

In conclusion Erich Honecker begged his guest to convey the most cordial greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Andrey Gromyko, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He wished the CPSU and USSR leaders, all communists, and working people in the Soviet Union much continued success in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the ambassadors of both states, Gerd Koenig and V.I. Kochemasov.

Attends Symphony With Fischer

LD022056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb 87 (ADN) - USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer attended a concert given by the Berlin Symphony Orchestra in the Schauspielhaus in the Platz der Akademie on the evening of the first day of the Soviet minister's visit. The Soviet foreign minister and the other personages were escorted by Mayor of Berlin Erhard Krack. Artistic Director Hans Lessing welcomed them. Chief Conductor Klaus Peter Flor conducted works by Brahms and Weber.

Welcomed by Berlin Mayor

LD031022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0840 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- At the start of the 2d day of his visit, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, was the guest at the Rotes Rathaus in Berlin this morning.

Mayor Erhard Krack welcomed Eduard Shevardnadze and the personages accompanying him, including Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy foreign minister, at the main entrance to the historic building. In the Shield Room, he delivered a summary of the development of the city as a political, economic, scientific and intellectural-cultural center of the GDR, of the realization of the housing construction program and of the highlights of the 750th anniversary celebrations for Berlin. Mayor Erhard Krack presented the Soviet foreign minister with a plaque made of Meissen porcelain, with a relief image of the Rotes Rathaus. In an entry in the Golden Book, Eduard Shevardnadze wished the capital of the GDR and all its inhabitants continued well-being and further successes in the redevelopment of the city in the 750th year of Berlin. The workers of the GDR, he wrote, are justly proud of their capital, which has become the eipitome of the new on German soil and the recognized center of international activities and important foreign policy initatives which serve the general interest of the socialist community.

During the morning, Eduard Shevardnadze will be viewing the old and new sights of Berlin on a city tour.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CPCZ CC SECRETARY HAVLIN

Meets SED Secretary Hager

LD290705 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Talks between CPCZ and SED Central Committee secretaries Josef Havlin and Kurt Hager opened in Berlin today. The two representatives exchanged information on topical issues of the two parties, in particular in the spheres of education, science, and culture. They paid attention to the further improvement of education of the younger generation in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and to the changes in the system of education and the improvement of the material base of schools of all levels to keep them abreast of the demands of the current stage of development of the advanced socialist society.

Comrades Havlin and Hager also spoke about experience gained in the implementation of the cultural policy of the party and 11th SED Congress.

Received by Honecker

AU021911 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan-1 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [30 January] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for a friendly talk in the House of the Central Committee. Josef Havlin conveyed fraternal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which were returned cordially.

Erich Honecker briefed the guest about the SED's work to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress and the results achieved in this implementation. The SED considers the overall strengthening of the socialist GDR its main contribution to consolidating the positions of socialism and peace in the world. Its struggle is inseparably linked with the close, trusting cooperation with the CPSU, the CPCZ, and the other fraternal parties, said Honecker. In this connection Erich Honecker emphasized the value of further expanding the intensive and mutually beneficial exchange of experiences between the party and state organs of the GDR and the CSSR with regard to fulfilling the tasks that are faced by the two countries. In particular, in the struggle for further progress on the path of national economic intensification, further reserves can be tapped in both countries.

Friendship and dynamic cooperation are characteristics of the relations between the two socialist neighboring states, Honecker stated. Good results were yielded by the comprehensive direct relations between enterprises and institutions of our two countries, which have partly been in existence for years.

The close cooperation of SED and CPCZ in international questions demonstrates the concurrent efforts of the two parties to purposefully use all possibilities to strengthen the forces of peace and realism. This is shown by the joint initiatives of the two parties with the SPD in order to create a chemical-weapon-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe.

The SED will continue to do everything in order to universally strengthen the fraternal alliance with the CPCZ and with the CSSR people, Erich Honecker said.

Josef Havlin expressed his deep satisfaction about the intensive exchange of experiences, which had taken place over the past few days between the closely linked Marxist-Leninist parties. It has again been confirmed that the SED and the CPCZ agree in their approaches to the questions of our time.

The talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

In Berlin Kurt Hager bade a cordial farewell to the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who had in the meantime returned to Prague.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FISCHER VISIT TO PARIS

Fischer, Raimond Exchange Speeches

LD302308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan (ADN) -- After their official negotiations, French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond gave a banquet in honor of his colleague, Oskar Fischer. Both ministers spoke at the banquet.

You are the representative of a state which today takes a remarkable place among the industrial countries, and which over the years -- irrespective of the differences of our political, economic, and social systems -- has become for France a steady partner of the cooperation which we seek to deepen further, Jean-Bernard Raimond said.

Because of its situation in the heart of Europe, and bearing in mind the role played by the German people in the continent's history, the GDR is among those countries with whom France maintains strong relations and regular contacts. It is important to continue the contact started by the two states 14 years ago. We want to conduct this dialogue openly and constructively, Jean-Bernard Raimond emphasized. He is convinced that it could be developed in the coming years for mutual benefit.

The minister reviewed matters achieved in the economic area which should not be underestimated, even if certain matters still have to be accomplished. Great efforts should be undertaken in order to achieve a steady growth in trade so that it reaches a level which corresponds to the two countries' industrial capacities.

As far as cultural relations are concerned, one can note with satisfaction that French figures from the arts and literature are able to display manifold aspects of their country's cultural life at the French Cultural Center in Berlin. In Paris, the GDR Cultural Center offers a place for contacts with writers, painters, filmmakers, and musicians from the GDR. Learning one another's language is likewise a dialogue-promoting activity.

Referring to the CSCE process, Raimond said that France is trying to maintain the balance achieved in Helsinki and would examine carefully any proposal that is concrete, pragmatic, and realistic. In the security sector it is the task of the 35 states -- strengthened by the success of the Stockholm meeting -- to search in Vienna for means to make it possible to go beyond the confidence-building measures agreed upon.

The minister welcomed the fact that the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the USSR are continuing and pointed out that the two states had attempted in Reykjavik to strive for a substantial limitation of their nuclear armaments. There are still many other problems awaiting a solution, such as the problem of terrorism.

The talks had been conducted in the spirit of openness and friendship which characterize the dialogue between the two countries. Jean-Bernard Raimond expressed the hope that this dialogue will continue to bear fruit and lead to the deepening of the relations between France and the GDR.

In his reply, Oskar Fischer expressed his thanks for the friendly reception and expressed his satisfaction at being able to represent the GDR in Paris for the fourth time as foreign minister. At a time when everything has to be done in order to avert confrontation and the danger of nuclear self-destruction, it is necessary to talk to each other, he said. The security of all states can be reliably guaranteed in the nuclear age only through joint or at least parallel action. The GDR is in favor of mutual security, which promotes not differences and confrontation but trust and cooperation.

The GDR, in the heart of Europe, the sensitive dividing line between two military blocs, is aware of its historic duty and is willing to do everything to ensure that only peace and never war will emanate from German soil. This is a priciple contained in the GDR Constitution.

The Reykjavik meeting had shown what far-reaching practical agreements on disarmament were possible when the courage for good will existed, Oskar Fischer said. Everything that can help to achieve the objective which had been so clearly within reach at Reykjavik must be encouraged and supported. [paragraph continues]

The foreign minister recalled that the GDR is also trying on its own initiative to contribute to lessening military confrontation and creating confidence in Europe. This includes the proposals of liberating central Europe from chemical and nuclear weapons. If the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe were solved, then there would no longer be the need to leave operation-tactical missiles on GDR territory.

The progressive achievement in relations between the GDR and France over the past few years gives encouragement to continue on the chosen path within hesitation and reservations.

The direct political contacts offer, not least during difficult times, opportunities and possibilities to nurture the political dialogue on vital issues of the present day, to get to better know the standpoints of the other side, to seek a balance of interests, to work for the continuation of cooperation between East and West, and to attempt to calm the international situation.

The foreign minister noted with satisfaction the growing trade between the two countries, the steadily deepening cultural and scientific-technological cooperation, and the development of contractual relations. The GDR will continue to be guided by the idea of preserving that which had been achieved, to develop it steadily, and to realize for mutual benefit that which is agreed between the two sides.

Departs After Meeting Poher

LD302317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer conducted a cordial talk today with Alain Poher, president of the Senate, at the Paris Palais du Luxembourg, the seat of the Senate of the French parliament. The mutual wish to develop the good relations between the GDR and France, which is in the interest of peace and security in Europe, was again underlined.

Alain Poher, one of the liberators of Paris, referred to the long-standing contacts between members of the Senate and the People's Chamber, established by parliamentarians who had conducted the antisfascist resistance struggle in the two countries.

This legacy is alive in the GDR, Oskar Fischer emphasized. The GDR and its citizens consider it their historic duty -- as said by Wilhelm Pieck, the GDR's first president, in 1952 -- to do everything to ensure that the French people would never again become the victim of aggression emanating from German soil. The GDR is attempting with its own initiatives to contribute toward improving the international situation, detente and disarmament, the consolidation of trust, and cooperation among stages.

The GDR foreign minister left for home tonight from Paris-Orly International Airport.

HONECKER GREETS ERFURT JEWISH COMMUNITY HEAD

AU021409 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveys cordial congratulations to Raphael Scharf-Katz in Erfurt on his 70th birthday.

"As chairman of the Thuringia regional Jewish community, you are working with great personal commitment to preserve and safeguard peace, for humanism, and the flourishing of our GDR," the greetings message says.

"For more than 2 decades you have earned credit in the leadership of your community by working for trusting coexistence in our country, where Jewish citizens have found their home and protection. During the time of facism you suffered persecution and imprisonment in forced labor camps and concentration camps of the brown barbarians. Since our people's liberation you have proved your close affinity to our state and its policy in high social functions and have expressed in manifold ways that it is a matter of your heart to fulfill the liberation oath of all antifascists, their legacy to keep the lessons of the past alive, and to hand them over to the generations that follow."

EAST BERLIN CHURCH RALLY SCHEDULED FOR JUNE

DW021345 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 2 Feb 87 pp 14, 15

[Unattributed report: "With Honecker's Blessings"]

[Text] For the first time since 1957 an Evangelical church rally will take place in East Berlin this year -- despite the resistance of the Ministry for State Security. The organizer of the meeting of Christians, to take place 24-28 June (motto: "And I shall live with you"), is the Berlin-Brandenburg Church. All Protestants from the GDR are invited. The SED has opposed the church meeting in the GDR capital for months. Security authorities feared that the meeting could get out of control because visitors from the FRG or West Berlin can attend the meeting with normal 1-day visas or permits. State security authorities particularly objected to the planned final demonstration. In early January, Honecker decided in favor of the Protestants -- on his own. He approved the submitted church rally program and the closing divine service (instead of a demonstration) for 25,000 people in the Union Soccer Club stadium without consulting his Politburo comrades.

SZOT CHAIRMAN GASPAR SPEAKS AT WORKERS RALLY

AU281052 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of National Council of Trade Unions, delivered at the workers' rally at the Orion factory in Budapest on 22 January: "Our Most Stable Currency Is Creative Work"]

[Text] In opening his speech Sandor Gaspar praised Orion's economic achievements. As he said, Orion has been among those successful enterprises which managed to change in time and succeeded in adjusting to changing circumstances. He conveyed the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee and of Janos Kadar personally, and then he spoke in detail about the situation in the national economy, our concerns and the work ahead of us. As he said, "the national economy, industry and agriculture provide us with great strength in progress. We are rightly proud of this progress because our nation needed great financial and intellectual efforts and sacrifice to achieve it.

"The demands for, and the pace of, our development have always been, and are especially today, dictated by international progress and by our historic goals. There is a stronger demand for showing the vigor of socialist progress. There are new requirements for socialist progress which open up important new aspects in tasks and politics. In the past, we believed in a quick way of reaching socialism. We thought that one generation would be basically enough to achieve this goal. Yet today, it is clear that this goal can only be the result of a long historical process and not of a single generation. It cannot be achieved quickly and by a short transition period but by way of a long development process, said the SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] chairman. Then he spoke about the fact that several countries in the world constantly produce new methods, new technologies, materials, automation systems, and new industrial branches while letting some old branches disappear. They produce more and they produce something better with better quality and more efficiency. This situation creates a forced path [kenyszerpalya] for us. National income is produced at home, but its value is measured on the world market. We do not want to slip further backward; we want to move forward. People's life can only become richer and easier if we increase our economic potential.

"Progress is not easy, however, because the need to keep up [lepeskenyszer] arises in many directions. This does not just apply to the fact whether we make mistakes or not. If it were only our shortcomings that caused us concern, the way out of this situation would be easier. But this is not the case.

"When the world economy undergoes a change and a transformation, we cannot back out of this either. Our industry and agriculture have improved a lot, but have consistently lagged behind international standards. Since their structures are outdated and their technological standards and efficiency are low, there is a danger in increasing this backlog, and this cannot be permitted.

"Fortunately, we have industrial and agricultural firms that satisfy present demands and we are proud of them. Unfortunately, the changes and the search for new ways have been slower and accompanied by more mistakes than we first thought. We do not want to claim to have realized all tasks on time or that the leadership was always correct. The truth is that in our country discernment was confused by the influence of the world economy and by the unbalanced equilibrium of the Hungarian economy."

A Technologically Developed Economy Is Needed [subhead]

"In order to reach our socialist goals, we have to create a technologically developed and modern economy. For us it is vital to transform production and the economy, to spread modern techniques, automation, computerization, and modern technologies. This is in the interest of the entire population. Every achievement or failure affects the entire people and not just the individual alone.

"People here present will remember how united our population was in accepting the 13th party congress decisions. We were glad to have a resolution by the 13th party congress, which expressed confidence, but we were not consistent in its implementation. Unfortunately, we have not been able to put the favorable atmosphere, public mood, and willingness for action at the service of our aims as might have been possible. This reminds us that we need to be more sensible and make better use of the time at our disposal and handle our decisions more seriously", emphasized Sandor Gaspar. "The changes we expected after the 13th party congress failed to take place. We are in arrears as regards stabilizing the situation; providing greater financial and moral reward for honest work; improving the conditions for obtaining housing; providing better price stability and greater security of livelihood and income; making income distribution more just; and curbing the process of the accumulation of wealth by certain groups of the population.

"The path of socialist development is a long path. It has provided a lot so far, but it promises even more, although it is a rough and winding path. We must be aware that whichever method of progress we might choose, it will bring contradictions and sacrifice. All decisions bring consequences. It is not enough to want order and a new dynamic phase of progress; one must take the consequences into account. Changes will also cause difficulties and tensions. It is necessary to accept this problem because if we do not accept it, we will have to face an even greater and more serious problem later on, namely, the increasing and permanent economic backwardness of the country, the results of which will include a drop in our people's standard of living and living conditions.

"The implementation of our plans are unfortunately hindered by the threat to peace, the problems of the world economy, our domestic economic problems, and above all, the weaknesses of our own work. And it is a serious problem that the enterprises feel the security of their position has significantly decreased. "It is not enough to condemn the situation. We must do everything possible to find suitable means and conditions for our practical work. And we will find them. The question is, what will happen until then? Before our economy and our work can reach a permanently high standard, we will have to face a number of coercive measures for protecting the economic equilibrium and restraining certain negative phenomena. The desired result, economic progress, can only be achieved by honest and responsible work and initiatives. There is a need for action in persuading everybody that our success requires from each of us better work and sacrifice.

"Now, following the November and December sessions of the Central Committee, the struggle to achieve our goals has begun with renewed strength. We shall overcome the obstacles, as we have done so many times in the past decades. We can only see a fraction of the results in this struggle, because we have arrived at the most complicated stage in our development. The human and financial resources of the national economy are sufficient in order to materialize our plans. However, however, the social background [tarsadalmi hatter] and 'economic pressure' are not strong enough to make use of the stimulative power and internal resources or to enable us to achieve a higher work standard. Above all, we must succeed in providing a perceptible incentive for enterprises and employees to consider more efficient work as being in their own interst. Wages, profits, new investments and new technology must strictly depend on good work and results. [paragraph continues]

Working time must be utilized better, machinery must be operated continuously, and labor management and technology must be improved radically everywhere. It would be a great help if everybody considered it personal requirement to make the saving of materials and energy an integral part of labor and management.

"It is in our historical, political, and economic interest to increase our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This provides help and security for our socialist construction which we cannot do without.

"The workers competition we have just begun in order to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will provide us with a good stimulus for us to make a step forward. One can really appreciate the willingness of employees and socialist brigades for action. What we expect from them is that they show new and fresh vigor and creative power for solving our tasks.

"This expectation is not unfounded. Our population's willingness for action has been demonstrated many times when the country's situation called for extra efforts. A good example of this is the way the public was roused to action following last week's unusual weather. Enterprises, firms and collectives volunteered to work on their free days to make up for the losses. What is more, thousands of people took part in solving the problems of frost and snow, working on their own and beyond their strength. Appreciation must be their reward. Our aim now is to make up for the losses and shortcomings in production during the first quarter.

"However, other measures are also necessary. We must adapt our leadership practices more closely to the complicated tasks," said the SZOT chairman. "It is an urgent task to deal with the situation of lossmaking enterprises. Large enterprises are the main strength of our national economy and better work requires suitable conditions also in our country. People must receive help to work better. The socialist industrial sector bears great responsibility for the country. Every possibility must be used better in order to create new values. People working in this sector hold the future of the people's economy in their hands."

The Working Class of Large Enterprises Are the Foundation of Stability [subhead]

"The life and working conditions of people working in the socialist large-scale industrial sector have deteriorated in many places. Wage increases did not follow prices increases and the state took away more income of large enterprises than of others. Economic and political organizations have to take into considerations more the workers of large enterprises, because the consent of these workers means the foundation of social, economic and political stability.

"Further measures are required in order to improve our system of decisionmaking, to stipulate its possible effects and to provide a satisfactory method of supervision. There is a lot to be done to ensure that the economy employes only the size and quality of labor force that enables people to work where they can carry out the most productive activity.

"We also have to face the fact that it is no use taking away all money from enterprises and demanding higher efficiency at the same time. Money-centered attitudes have gained the upper hand in economic management. Efficient production must be ensured and promoted in the first place and only then can taxation begin. Branch ministries and central authorities should not fight for exceptional treatment for individual enterprises, because this is an obstacle the healthy selection process. There must also be a change in the practice of enterprises in expecting all instructions still from central sources.

"The operation of small companies has to be reexamined. These companies are necessary but not all of them, and there is certainly no need for the tactics of some of these small companies. Small ventures are not always established where they are needed; those employed are not always those whose training and ability are suitable; and in certain cases the high income of these firms have not been proportionate to their work. Small ventures have attracted commercial adventures and corrupt practices have occurred. These practices hurt the workers' sense of justice. Thus there must be order here."

"New possibilities were created by the fact that enterprise councils and workers' assemblies provided more rights for collectives in production to run enterprises. The trade unions hold a clear-cut view. Theoretically, trade unions and enterprise councils do not disturb each other but instead help each other. Close cooperation and flexibility are necessary to make this maxim become general practice. Most probably, it is too late for people to look for and absolutize differences between these groups at workplaces. What is necessary today is to explore the similarity and diversity of ways toward the goal. Trade unions and enterprise councils can multiply their individual values through cooperation, and they could carry out more substantial work in serving the common cause leading to the good of enterprises and employees."

Sandor Gaspar next spoke about the fact that the implementation of our tasks and how our lives develop are a deep concern of the trade unions, but the trade unions themselves are in a complicated situation. Their work and scope of movement are obviously limited by economic conditions. When there are fewer resources for distribution, this is a limiting factor for trade union activities.

"Wherever there are problems in the economy and tasks become more complicated, the trade unions must also accept the consequences. This is all the more so in our homeland where we are constructing a socialist society, because in these circumstances the trade unions embrace the construction of the socialist society in the interest of workers. The trade unions participate in this work with responsibility and to a significant extent. Thus it is understandable that the trade unions are interested in solving the tasks of socialist construction and increasing the potentials of the economy. The more vigorous the social constructions are and the greater economic potentials we possess, the more we can do to enforce the workers' financial, cultural, and social interests. Thus we can work toward increasing the strength of our country and strengthening the representation and protection of workers' interests. One must admit that this occasionally goes beyond actual reality and the possibilities of trade unions, and makes trade unions face a dilemma. People present here can remember how many times it was necessary in recent years to back unpopular and stringent measures of taxation and restriction in order to support progress. How many times was it necessary to say that there were no possibilities for satisfying urgent and acknowledged demands? How many times was it necessary to press back justified demands? And we cannot even say that all this is over.

"Yet, we are deeply convinced that the majority of working people will understand that the trade unions, in addition to everyday interests, must also deal with creating more resources for distribution. The trade unions must care for tomorrow, which belongs to everyone, so that the lean years might be over and there will be more resources for wages, welfare, culture, health production, and recreation.

"These efforts are not alien to or incomprehensible for working people. At the same time, however, one must understand the situatuon and bitterness of those workers, even of groups of the population, who cannot receive higher wages although these were due as regards the work. One must understand those who are strongly and negatively affected by price developments and by other measures. Unfortunately, there are many more such examples.

"Due to this situation, one can hear both sensible and temperate as well as impatient opinions saying the trade unions should not be concerned with possibilities, but -- as if they were blind of objective difficulties -- should formulate definite demands saying: Implementation is not our business.

"No responsible and serious people or organization can think like that. Everybody has some experience of life and knows that individual desires and imagination do not shape reality either in a family or in a country.

"When trade unions draw up their proposals and demands, they must always know whether these are acceptable in reality or not. We must not lure each other with fine words. We have had enough of them. We must understand each other by using intelligent, sensible and honest words. This is more difficult to do, but it is the only way that leads to success. We are responsible for our actions. We do not want to distance ourselves from reality and possibility. We help the best and most just ways of distributing our resources, but we also help to produce even greater resources for distribution."

Inert People Hurt Themselves [subhead]

Sandor Gaspar continued as follows: "According to the experience of trade unions, working people have had more concerns and problems recently. This is not contradictory to the fact that the average standard of living has improved a lot in recent decades and it is in accordance with the level of our economic development. There is full employment here. Although more slowly than we would have liked, the number of dwellings has also increased. More and more people are travelling abroad. Almost all families possess a radio, a television set, and some labor-saving household appliance. What is the reason then that there are more complaints than before when circumstances were more modest and living standards were lower? There are several reasons for this."

"In recent years real wages have dropped. In a few areas we have not been able to ease the tensions perceptibly. It is difficult to obtain a dwelling, the health service is full of holes, and other services have improved only slowly. Obstacles hindering the success of talented people cause human and family tensions. Extra incomes became a source of inequality. People are dissatisfied because of the influence of income distribution, labor disorganization, and inconsistent attitudes.

"Yet, SZOT has still accepted the emergency measure called wage freeze. This means not a reduction of annual wage increases but only their postponement. Who would have thought a few years ago that such a step would be necessary? However, advanced payment of wages along with unfulfilled plans assumed such a scale that it could have caused shortages of goods and has already threatened the actual struggle for better work. Up to now even the enterprises with deficits used to increase wages regularly at the beginning of the year.

"One must share the common lot especially in a time of troubles. The acknowledgment of the temporary wage freeze, however, does not mean that the trade unions subsequently approved failures and the lack of measures leading to this situation. It is in the interest of the entire society to ensure that the national economy survive during these years and come out of this period refreshed, dynamic, and 'fit for the market." The wage freeze must be followed by other economic and political measures. Some of these measures will provide an immediate remedy for the situation. For instance, it will be necessary to refrain from centrally imposed and drastic price increases, but at the same time, the trade unions must back the government and must jointly warn enterprises to follow a course of self-restraint. The greatest danger is that business organizations include in their prices the extra expenses of their incompetence, mistakes, and low efficiency.

"Nothing can be better than the examples of high-level offices. The population must see that in this difficult situation the political and government apparatuses can also operate better and with modesty.

"In line with the wage freeze, it is necessary to draw up a program to halt the outflow of money without cover in output, as well as to explore and eliminate the reasons and interconnections of this difficult situation. Reining in wages is a temporary and unpopular measure and by far not the most decisive instrument.

"We urge the government to accelerate setting up -- in addition to the necessary restrictions -- a wage system which pays more consideration to performance. Trade union members would be more patient and would identify better with the goals if they saw the sense of their sacrifices. I must stress again that the trade unions have in this case agreed to an initial measure [reszintezkedes]. They have voiced their reservations and they hope that a healthy settlement can be achieved later on," the speaker emphasized, and continued as follows:

"The trade unions have not forgotten the issue of a better system for welfare grants. In no circumstances can we allow the achievements of the welfare policy to be weakened by the efforts to stablize the economic equilibrium.

"What we say is that everybody should work, and have the opportunity to progress, increase his performance, and to study. Those who are not prepared to do so, however, should not receive help from the socialist society like those who receive help because they are disadvantaged or those with accumulated disadvantages. Everybody has the opportunity to work and prosper. Anybody who does otherwise -- and I am not talking about sick or disabled people -- should not be pitied. Inert people cause disadvantages for themselves. The trade unions should not protect any such worker out of false solidarity whether he is a leader or not. Our steps should always be guided by reason and never by a cheap bid for popularity."

"Workers, peasants, white collar workers and the great majority of the intelligentsia are aware even today of the fact that socialism is a society of labor, and they labor accordingly. The vast majority of these people have an aversion to practices allowing people to obtain high income and wealth without work or through little work, speculation, and even corruption. It is unacceptable that vagrants and speculators can survive while we are unable to give proper pay to dexterous craftsmen or excellent engineers. If we could eliminate these frequently demoralizing disproportions, we would considerably improve the mood of society and the state of economic management.

"We are now familiar with the phrase: An equal share of burdens. This is good. However, the meaning of this phrase is not entirely clear in many respects. Accordingly, one is concerned whether it is possible to distribute both the goods and the burdens so that the willingness to be creative is stimulated rather than hindered, and that the theory of wages according to performance remains intact."

"It is justified to ask whether we could have avoided these problems. The trade union is convinced that most of them were inevitable, but we could have reduced some of them. It must be admitted that our own mistakes have also caused difficulties. Every day all of us face some mistakes which result from human weakness, irresponsibility, and indifference. We think it is high time that the top leadership knew more about the typical and everyday life of people, and that it went to see more and more places instead of always meeting with local leaders. Personal experience is irreplaceable and more valuable than frequently "preselected" information or reports about the people's mood. Leaders must spend more time among employees so that all working people would feel their skills and diligence are respected, and that they have an opportunity to actively take part in shaping their lives with both deeds and suggestions.

"A socialist society cannot be constructed without the activity, honor, and security of its members. No democracy can exist without economic renewal, and values cannot be respected if employees do not feel their responsibility toward all that is taking place in this country. We alone are responsible for our fate. With better work, more intensive intellectual investment, and more perfect organization, we must repeat everything that we were already able to achieve at the beginning of our socialist existence: a new and better quality.

"We consider it to be a realistic goal to reach the socialist society, and thus we are ready to face the struggle for this goal manifested in everyday labor.

"We must restore the positive and confident atmosphere following the 13th Congress. This is only possible if we reestablish honor for labor and for its social, economic, political and more foundations; if we consolidate the shaken system or values and again recognize that the country's most stable currency is good work and proper thinking.

"We began good processes at the 13th congress and [at the MSZMP central Committee Session] last November. In order to continue these, we need sensible and courageous decisions, consistent implementation, and good work!" -- the SZOT chairman concluded.

CZINEGE ADDRESSES EGER FACTORY WORKERS MEETING

LD280048 Budapest MTI in English 2147 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege addressed the workers' meeting at the precision fittings factory of Eger.

By way of introduction he praised the achievements of the 3200 member working collective producing profiles for automation and refrigerator compressors, pointing out that they had manufactured products with a total value of about 2,000 million forints.

In reply to questions the deputy prime minister stated that last year's production and national income were well below the plan. Company outputs did not cover increasing wages to any extend beyond plan and there had been again a great cause for anxiety -- distribution and consumption were greater than production. The state of national economic equilibrium deteriorated still further.

We have passed resolutions analytically exposing the causes and precisely outlining the trends to be followed at the party congress, and at the sessions of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Parliament, Lajos Czinege pointed out. The problem was that precisely when it came to executing the decisions we, including the government, were not consistent. We were lenient and sometimes not sufficiently forceful when it came to companies operating at weak economic levels. If, however, we had not supported such units of production than nearly one third of the enterprises would have collapsed. Nevertheless, today it is clear that such action is not viable.

Statistics show that nearly two thirds of the funds accounted by the enterprises as profits came from state support. Economic activity that deserves criticism has received the opportunity and helps to make changes. By formulating legislature the government has created the conditions for advancing. [sentence as received] It is now considered the enterprises should take the initiative.

Speaking on foreign trade Lajos Czinege stressed that the meetings of the Hungarian and Soviet Government heads last December created the opportunity for higher level economic cooperation of merit to take the place of mere trade. Requirements on both sides are identical, and the joint investments and joint ventures already resolved on are forms of joint economic cooperation. We have found the Soviet economy, in its state of renewal, calling for acceleration and transformation, to be a reliable partner in the realization of our intentions.

A good economic strategy is important, he said, but good, efficient and disciplined work is equally so. We must put an end to pseudo-equality, equality at all costs, and we must differentiate based on interests: The person who really works better, industriously and with expertise should receive the higher wages, and gain a higher income which recognizes the output.

As we have been in more difficult situations, we can retain optimism. We can still mobilize sufficient reserves to carry out the schedules resolved on and to implement our plans, said Lajos Czinege in conclusion.

JOINT CSSR PARLIAMENTARY TALKS BEGIN 2 FEB

LD022237 Budapest MTI in English 1905 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Czechoslovak parliamentary talks were held in Budapest on Monday. The Hungarian negotiating group was headed by Istvan Sarlos, and the Czechoslovak delegation by Alois Indra.

Istvan Sarlos gave briefs on Hungary's economic endeavours, and on requirements in the transformation of the production pattern. He stressed that the new forms of economic cooperation between the socialist countries, including the establishment of joint ventures, may considerably contribute to the realization of common endeavours, and called for efforts to increase material- and energy-efficiency, for more deliberate work organization and for better work discipline.

Istvan Sarlos then spoke of the work, composition and operation of the national assembly. He stressed that in the wake of the development of socialist democracy the work of parliament has become more intensive. Active and more variable work is carried out in the standing commissions and the deputies are fulfilling their tasks in their constituencies with increasing responsibility.

Alois Indra also stressed the need of economic dynamization. He said that a public debate over the principles of the further development of the economic mechanism is under way in Czechoslovakia. To make an advance, the streamlining of economic management should be accompanied by a new way of public thinking, he said. Speaking about the work of the Federal Assembly, Alois Indra said that the assembly is working in the spirit of the policy of alliance with national miniorities.

Both delegations pinpointed the significance of the concerted foreign policy of the socialist countries. They regarded Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations as successful and developing intensively in all fields, and stressed that the contacts are successfully promoted by cooperation between the two legislations.

Replying to questions the Hungarian delegation outlined the process of law-making in Hungary and experiences in the work of the council for constitutional law, and reported on planned measures to phase out overregulation.

Alois Indra invited a Hungarian parliamentary delegation for a return visit to Czechoslovakia.

In the evening Istvan Sarlos gave a gala dinner in honour of the Czechoslovak delegation.

CSSR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST FIRM

LD031021 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the National Assembly, visited the Budapest centre of the Tungsram Corp. Tuesday. The delegation is led by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee. The delegation was accompanied on the factory visit by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party political committee. Also present was Ondrej Durej, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

Tungsram, which has a staff of 20,000, operates an extensive foreign interest network and producing units. its production value last year stood at some 10,000 million forints. The company exports 75 per cent of its modern products, including light sources, vacuum-technological machines and electronic installations. Tungsram products are well-known in Czechoslovakia, and inter-company technical cooperation relations are longstanding.

SOVIET PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION ENDS 5-DAY VISIT

LD302240 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- Headed by Viktor Rjabov, deputy head of the Scientific and Educational Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a Soviet party workers' delegation visited Hungary from January 26 to 30 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation, which studied the HSWP experience in social scientific education and research, met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general director of the Social Sciences Institute of the HSWP Central Committee. Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Katalin Radics, head of department at the Central Commiteee, and Antal Stark, deputy head of department at the Central Committee. The members of the delegation paid visits to the Budapest Party Commitee, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and several scientific and educational institutions.

ACZEL MEETS WITH SPANISH SOCIALIST DELEGATION

LD310046 Budapest MTI in English 1413 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- A five-member delegation of the "Pablo Iglesias" foundation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), led by Fernando Claudin, president of the foundation, visited Hungary January 27-30, 1987, on the invitation of the Institute of Social Sciences of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation held talks with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chief director of the Institute of Social Sciences.

Fernando Claudin met Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

In the Institute of Social Sciences, the delegation discussed cooperation between the two institutes, and scientific information exchange. The delegation held a lecture on the policy of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE HELD IN BUDAPEST

Barabas Notes Changes

LD312111 Budapest MTI in English 1545 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- Hungarian peace movement is holding a two-day national peace conference over the week-end. The 11th forum is attended by some 1,200 delegates and invited guests. Seated in the presidium of the opening session were Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Judit Csehak, deputy prime minister, and several other public personalities, including representatives of the churches.

In his opening paper Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council (OBT), stressed that the period since the last peace conference was characterized by major changes. A disarmament programme has been announced, which aims to free the entire world which from nuclear weapons by the turn of the century. Similarly new proposals were made to reduce conventional and chemical weapons, to solve local conflicts, and strengthen security.

The OBT general secretary said that the series of events last year held in the framework of the international year of peace were of major importance. A growing number of small community forums of the Hungarian peace movement were held, their activity became more direct, interesting and continuous. A lively spirit of debate characterized the movement, which offered a forum for different tendencies. Further peace communities and groups were founded, professional movements organized, and these have proven viable. The Hungarian peace movement has become more complete, at the same time it remained unified with respect to its major goals. Safeguarding its place attained in Hungarian political and social life requires a responsible conduct. There is great interest towards the plans and actions of the Hungarian peace movement, although the interest is not always accompanied by encouraging sympathy.

The starting point of two years ago, according to which the social organizations and movements have to progress on their own path in the new situation, has proven correct, voiced the OBT general secretary. On the basis of the standpoint of the 10th National Peace Conference, the organization has made efforts to enforce the initiating and decision preparatory role of the movement for the cause of peace.

Speaking of the movement's social basis he pointed out that as long as this does not become general belief, emphasis must be placed on the fact the everyone has a place in the peace movement, irrespective of whether they hold peace the result of socialism, or the gift of God.

Hungarian peace movement took a firm and unanimous stand in issues as, for example, rejecting Star Wars, urging an end to nuclear testing, the peaceful solution of local conflicts, reduction of conventional forces, or checking terrorism. The movement also deals with other issues as, for example, the mutual disbanding of the military alliances, safeguarding Hungary's nuclear weapon-free status, and the reduction of military budgets.

Miklos Barabas also spoke of the importance of patriotism and the love of the mother country, then stressed: The cause of peace cannot progress unless there is agreement in the major economic issues. Peace is the equilibrium condition of continuous development, which can alike be influenced by economic dangers and political, ideological and moral threats. In its international activity the Hungarian peace movement makes efforts to strengthen confidence, to multiply the opportunities for cooperation. It is in this spirit that it participates in the work of the World Peace Council, and encourages to streamline its policy, said Miklos Barabas in conclusion.

Debate then began at a plenary session.

Csehak Exhorts Cooperation

LD312117 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, Janaury 31 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehak addressed the 11th National Peace Conference Saturday. She said that the role of the various peace movements of differing ideological and political views in the history of the last four decades in Europe cannot be precisely appraised. It is, however, certain that no single government in Europe can make decisions today without having to take into consideration this tremendous force.

The deputy prime minister said in the following that the international peace movement is, understandably, divided by the ideological and political differences. Thanks to Hungary's openness and active foreign policy, it is natural for Hungarian peace movement to seek relations and areas for common action with all anti-war groups with which it can cooperate in some form in the interest of detente and disarmament.

The pressing impatience of young people has a great effect on the peace movements, said Judit Csehak. They want to do different things in a different way for peace, than is done by the adults. It is a natural demand for the peace movement to encourage the organization of individual groups and clubs at a time when self-activity in an increasingly prominent way in all areas of society and economy. The leadership of the Hungarian Peace Council is not afraid of debate with young people, and also encourages them for debate.

Intellectuals Propose Action

LD312317 Budapest MTI in English 1959 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, Janury 31 (MTI) -- Many contributors in the debate of the 11th national peace conference noted that international cultural relations can effectively serve the cause for peace. The Budapest cultural forum also called the public's attention to the role of culture in bringing the nations closer to each other, in strengthening peaceful coexistence.

Analyzing the connections between the economy and peace, several speakers noted: The unsolved economic issues that afflict the world, including indebtedness, the stagnation of world trade, growing protectionism, endanger the peaceful relations that exist between the states. They also called attention to the great danger presented by the effort of certain imperialist circles to use the arms race to "wear down" the economies of the socialist countries.

Several intellectuals also contributed to the debate. According to one proposal, relying on the favourable experiences of the "Engineers for Peace" movement, a peace committee that offers possibilities for action by technical intellectuals should also be established. Author Tibor Cseres, president of the Federation of Hungarian Writers, referring to the federation's situation which he termed critical, pointed out: The overwhelming majority of Hungarian writers identify with the intentions of the peace movement and wish to participate in realizing these efforts.

Reformed Bishop Karoly Toth, president of the Christian Peace Conference, spoke about the natural peace wish of the believers. Canon Imre Biro also stressed the common goals of the peace movement and the believers. One of the contributors proposed that Hungarian peace movement should promote, cooperating with the state organs, the reaching of an agreement between certain Western European states and Hungary, which would ban the production and storing of chemical weapons in the concerned countries.

Session Ends With 'Standpoint'

LD312330 Budapest MTI in English 2043 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- Following the plenary session Saturday morning, delegates of the peace conference held discussions in eight working committees. A lively debate and meaningful exchange of ideas characterized their work, and a total of 154 contributions were heard. All interested persons attended the sessions, in the spirit of the conference's openness, most of who attended the session of the youth working group.

The 11th National Peace Conference ended Saturday evening with a plenary session. Miklos Barabas summed up the experiences of the conference. The delegates approved a standpoint on the role of further tasks of the peace movement.

The standpoint stresses: "Nuclear war can be avoided. The disarmament proposals made in the last two years offer an opportunity to cross the threshold of the third millennium without the burden of mass destruction means, with fewer weapons. This possibility becomes an obligation for the peace movement: We have to convince everyone to embrace this opportunity. We must attain that the security of the nations be guaranteed by political will, the respect of interests and reciprocal confidence, instead of the arms race."

The Hungarian Peace Movement declares solidarity with the peoples of the developing world fighting for freedom, progress, and frequently for mere existence It supports the just fight of the national liberation movements, and takes a stand for the peaceful solution of local conflicts. It condemns threatening with force, and all kinds of terrorism.

The standpoint then continues: "The programme of our national development is to safeguard and enrich the values of socialism. This is the programme of our movement, too. Cooperating with all strata of society, we contribute to the shaping and enforcement of the peace policy of the Hungarian People's Republic.

"We carry out our nation building work amidst more difficult conditions than before. Development of Hungarian economy requires common and better work. This is a basic condition of our progress, our fundamental interest. Our development demands to increasingly participate in the preparation of decisions, in the management of public affairs. The peace movement also has to offer assistance for everyone to find and accept their tasks."

WHITEHEAD VISIT 'ANOTHER STEP' TO NORMALIZATION

LD021100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] PAP reports that the talks held in Poland by John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, were open, useful, and constructive. Each side expressed satisfaction with the renewed political dialogue on a governmental level, despite some still-existing differences. The significance of the realization of mutually agreed decisions to encourage an improvement in the state of relations was emphasized. In the near future, this goal will be served by negotiations on scientific and technological cooperation, a parliamentary exchange, and activities aimed at reactivating the joint Polish-U.S. Trade Commission. The United States noted it will renew its participation in the Poznan International Trade Fair.

Fundamental problems of the international situation were also discussed. PAP writes that the working visit of the U.S. deputy secretary of state was another step leading to the normalization and improvement of bilateral relations between Poland and the United States. [passage indistinct

PAPER CRITICIZES REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

AU021819 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 87 p 7

[Commentary by TRYBUNA LUDU Washington correspondent Zygmunt Broniarek: "President Ronald Reagan Is Not Admitting His Mistakes -- A Forecast of Intensive Armaments"]

[Text] Those who watched President Reagan on television while he gave his State of the Union address might have had a mistaken impression regarding the reaction of some congressmen to parts of his speech. When the President said: "It was not a bad thing to try to free our citizens who are detained in barbarian captivity," one might have thought that all of Congress was applauding the President. In fact, he was being applauded by the Republicans, who did not rise from their seats as much as jump up from them, while the Democrats sat in silence.

This was the reaction to the section of Reagan's speech dealing with the "Iranian affair." The President did not listen to those who had advised him to admit to his mistakes, not only those mistakes involved in this undertaking, but also those contained in the entire policy underlying it. He took a different road. He confirmed "the correctness of the objectives connected with the Iran operation" and expressed only one "grave regret," that it had not succeeded. As for the mistakes, Reagan made one concession. He said that "serious mistakes have been made," but he failed to put the blame on himself.

This is not the only reason for criticizing Reagan's speech.

What is most important is that Reagan has not made a single step forward concerning arms control. On the contrary, he said he would veto any Congressional proposal on halting the arms race (chiefly concerning a ban on nuclear tests) and on halting the so-called Star Wars program. "SDI is going ahead," he said. Some people relate these words to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's announcement that the United States will commence the quickest possible deployment of those SDI elements that are already complete. "Our bags are packed," Weinberger said.

Reagan was given a reply by House Speaker Jim Wright and Robert Byrd, head of the Democratic majority in the Senate. The strength of conviction contained in Wright's speech stands out. He said: "In his speech, the President talks enthusiastically about education, but the sad truth of the matter is that in his budget, education spending has been cut by 28 percent. More and more technicians are needed for the labor market, yet the President has practically wiped out funds for vocational training and has blocked the path to education for 3 million young people. The President has cut education spending by $5.5 billion and has allocated this sum for tests on only one weapon -- SDI.

PAPER REPORTS ON MESSNER'S 30 JAN NEWS CONFERENCE

AU021353 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Jan-1 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- Economic advantages and dangers, Poland's relations with the world, the protection of the natural environment, and social policy difficulties -- these were just a few of the issues discussed during the 2-hour news conference held by Premier Zbigniew Messner in Warsaw on 30 January. This was his second news conference with Polish and foreign journalists.

Meetings with journalists, the premier said at the beginning, not only are to my liking, but also constitute the necessary element of government work and enable us to exchange the necessary views, information, and interpretations...

Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who chaired the conference, invited journalists to ask questions.

Your PAP correspondents made the following record of the most crucial issues discussed during the conference.

Maria Kasprzyk, WECZOR, Katowice: What about the economic consequences of this severe winter?

[Messner]: It is hard to estimate our losses and costs at this moment. Our citizens may feel differently about this winter, but from the viewpoint of the entire economy, our life continues to be normal. There has been no paralysis of production, transportation, the communal economy, and so on, but many regions have recorded breakdowns in the functioning of water pipelines, thermal systems, and urban communications. Some of these breakdowns have been caused by negligence and some by worn out equipment, which was unable to withstand low temperatures. So far our production has suffered losses amounting to about Z60 billion. They include production standstills and extra exepnditure on extra fuel, snow-clearing operations, and so on. However, in comparison with other years and countries we have worked and continue to work efficiently on the whole. Our work forces have earned our enormous respect for this. [passage omitted]

Andrzej Sieniewski, television newscast: Trade unions take the view that the people who have less than anyone else should be given most. Is this not in conflict with the economic reform?

[Messner] Of course, this is your own interpretation of the trade unions' stand, but the issue is really very difficult, especially insofar as society's views are concerned. The economic reform seeks to consistently relate wages to output. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, however, we must realize that the government of a socialist country has to take into consideration the fact that some groups of people are unable to secure for themselves the necessary living conditions even if their productivity is what it should be. [passage omitted]

Henryk Chadzynski, ZYCIE WARSZAWY: How do you evaluate the processes of reforms in the socialist countries and the efforts to tighten economic cooperation against the background of the results of the most recent CPSU plenum?

[Messner] What takes place in the USSR corresponds with what we do in our country. This is a consistent and resolute policy. The transformation processes in the USSR help us to intensify cooperation with the USSR. This means that our reorientation toward developing economic relations with the socialist countries has now struck a very favorable chord. This reorientation dates back to 1982.

Janusz Skrzeczynski, DZIENNIK ZACHODNI, Katowice: Does CEMA intend to sign an accord on eliminating the results of ecological disasters?

[Messner] This subject continues to be tackled intensively by CEMA, which also is mindful of last year's experience. Also, bearing in mind the pollution of the Oder by our southern neighbor, we have to sign an accord on maintaining the cleanliness of border rivers.

Maria Rybarczyk, GLOS NAUCZYCIELSKI: Are changes in the system of wages for teachers a good way to improve the difficult personnel situation in education?

[Messner] This situation is a result of various neglects over many years and includes the wage system. No doubt personnel shortages do affect teaching and upbringing. Perhaps we should proclaim "enlistment" of teachers, but we believe we should also use the present personnel more effectively. We do not want to change the Teacher's Charter. Nor do we want to make a fetish out of it. It is not our intention to settle this issue by decree. All proposals will be consulted with the people concerned.

Wieslaw Rogowski, ARGUMENTY: The Western press claims Poland is the side that is interested in diplomatic relations with the Vatican....

[Messner] The Polish-Vatican dialogue has been supported by the two sides in the past few years, which has been for the benefit of our country as well as for world peace as proved by the recent visit by the State Council chairman to the Vatican. We are interested in establishing closer relations, although we realize that the process of normalization is difficult. [passage omitted]

Krzysztof Bien, RZECZPOSPOLITA: What did you mean by saying in the Sejm that people are not content merely with high consumption levels?

[Messner] I meant to say that today man's well-being does not depend only on good material conditions. Our socialist view of man is that he is a personality whose needs are much more extensive and comprehensive than material conditions.

That is why, while solving the country's economic problems, we bear in mind the significance for man of culture, education, tourism, and sport.

However, this is only one aspect of the issue because man's well-being also depends on the quality of life and the material resources available to him. Man reacts to a flawless television set in one way and to a bad set in another way. He is satisfied with good services of various institutions, including trade, and is angry with inefficient services, which cost him time and nerves.

Social contentment depends on very many things.

CZYREK VISITS FRANCE, HOLDS TALKS WITH RAIMOND

LD310026 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is in Paris, has had a meeting with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond. They exchanged views about Polish-French relations and the possibilities for their development.

Jozef Czyrek informed Minister Raimond about the most important current issues relating to the socioeconomic development of Poland and about our international activities. They also discussed matters related to the coming visit of the French foreign minister to Poland.

Jozef Czyrek also had a meeting with Francis Geng, chairman of the Franco-Polish Friendship Group at the National Assembly. They talked, among other things, about the visit of French parliamentarians to Poland, which is being planned for March.

Confers With Mitterrand Adviser

LD311950 Warsaw PAP in English 1842 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, Jan 31 -- On the fourth day of his visit to France [words indistinct] bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with Hubert Vedrine, diplomatic adviser of President Francois Mitterrand. During an hour talk, not included in the itinerary, Vedrine referred to a visit to Paris by General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Dec, 1985, which, as next developments confirmed, started the new stage in Polish-French dialogue and activated mutual relations.

Also today Czyrek visited the Paris-based station of the Polish Academy of Sciences playing an important role in Polish-French scientific contacts.

Concludes 5-Day Visit

LD020056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has ended a 5-day visit to France. He spoke to eminent politicians, parliamentarians, and party activists.

The majority of people with whom he spoke were in favor of dialogue and invigorating relations with Poland. During talks with Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek discussed the preparations for the visit by the French foreign minister to Poland. Attention was also paid to some aspects of French foreign policy that worry Polish public opinion.

ORZECHOWSKI DEPARTS FOR IRAN, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD021731 Warsaw PAP in English 1616 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 2 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski left for an official visit to Iran today. Upon his departure the minister conveyed the following statement to PAP:

"I am going on an official visit to Iran at the invitation from Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

"This is going to be the first Polish state visit to Iran at this level in several years. It proves that following a period of some stagnation in official contacts, Polish-Iranian relations are entering a stage of new enlivenment, which both sides are interested in.

"Polish-Iranian traditions are long and rich. It is worth recalling that the beginnings of bilateral contacts date back to as early as the 15th century. Also considerable is the output in economic and cultural cooperation.

"Guided by both sides' desire to expand Polish-Iranian cooperation and exchange, I am confident that my visit will make a proper contribution to further bringing our nations closer together and will be conducive to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

"My talks with Minister Velayati and Iranian leaders will also focus on key international and regional issues. As a representative of the nation and state which was so badly experienced during World War Two, I will present our unyielding stand on the necessity to put an end to the Iranian-Iraqi war and to settle matters of dispute through peaceful measures respecting the sovereignty and national dignity of each of the partners.

"I will convey greetings to the inhabitants of Tehran from the inhabitants of Warsaw."

Arrives in Iran

LD022348 Warsaw PAP in English 2300 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Tehran, Feb 2 -- Poland's foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived here tonight for an official visit to Iran. He was welcomed at Tehran Airport by head of the Iranian diplomacy 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

In a short statement for Iranian TV, Orzechowski said that Poland (?and Iran) were linked by traditional ties of friendship and that there were possibilities to expand bilateral economic and cultural cooperation.

Lists Topics of Discussion

NC030702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that at the invitation of our country's foreign minister, 'Ali Akba Velayati, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in Tehran last night at the head of a political delegation. He was welcomed by our foreign minister. In an interview with our correspondent, the Polish foreign minister spoke on the purpose of his trip to Iran: This visit is aimed at strengthening and expanding bilateral relations in various political, economic, and commercial fields. He added: Of course, if we find the opportunity to hold more talks during this visit, we will discuss and exchange views on various other issues, such as struggles against imperialism and Zionism, and world disarmament -- topics which are of interest both to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to Poland.

DEPUTY PREMIER CSEHAK ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD021259 Budapest MTI in English 1154 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 2 (MTI) -- On Monday Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived on an official visit to Warsaw on the invitation of Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. She was met at the airport by Zbigniew Gertych. Present was Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador to Warsaw.

Meets With Messner

LD022243 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 2 (MTI) -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner met Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who arrived in Poland on an official visit on Monday at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych.

Zbigniew Messner and Judit Csehak surveyed bilateral cooperation in health, and the struggle against alcoholism and drug abuse, and exchanged views on social-welfare supply in the two countries, with regard to the pension system.

CPSU-PZPR COOPERATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

AU281448 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 24 January Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secratary, and Central Committee secretaries Henryk Bednardski and Andrzej Wasilewski met with CPSU Central Committee secretaries Aleksandr Yakovlev, Anatoliy Dobrynin, and Vadim Medvedev, who are currenty visiting Warsaw.

During the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the development of comprehensive and fruitful Polish-Soviet cooperation. [paragraph continues]

The participants discussed issues pertaining to the improvement and enhancement of cooperation between the PPR and the USSR in the light of tasks stemming from the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress and at the 27th CPSU Congress, the decisions adopted during meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, and the results of the Moscow meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties of CEMA member-countries.

A program for the development of ideological cooperation through the year 1990 was adopted.

The program envisages the initiation of joint activities to exchange experience in socialist construction, and the fostering of a high level of awareness and initiative in both countries' societies in the ideological and political, scientific and technological, and social and productive spheres. Of particular importance is the possibility of establishing cooperation between plants, between scientific research centers, and between cultural and educational institutions, as well as the possibility of expanding contacts between people.

Guidelines have been established for the intensification of work on joint scientific analyses concerning the most important processes occurring in the contemporary world and the deepening of cooperation between the PPR and USSR academies of sciences and higher party schools.

With a view to increasing knowledge about sociopolitical life and cultural and economic development, a significant expansion of cooperation between mass media organs and publishing houses is envisaged. In particular, there are plans for the publication of a series of books and publications about the achievements of the Polish and Soviet peoples in the fields of science, culture, and technology.

The PPR and USSR Committees for Television and Radio Broadcasting will increase the number of joint programs under the slogan "Comradeship-in-Arms is Comradeship-in-Labor." There will continue to be "round-table" and so-called telebridge television programs with the participation of Polish and Soviet specialists and journalists. Appropriate conditions will be created for encouraging a significant increase in the number of television and cinema film coproductions.

A great degree of importance is attached to ensuring high ideological, political, and artistic standards in events organized under the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1986-90.

There are plans to employ many new forms of fostering mutual familiarity with cultural achievements, including the organization of festivals of Polish song and Polish drama in the Soviet Union and meetings between outstanding artists and the workforces of joint enterprises and joint building operations. Decisions have been reached on expanding cooperation in the area of sport and other forms of contact between the young people of both countries.

There will be an increase in the number of Soviet republics and regions engaged in cooperation with sister voivodships in Poland. Primary importance is attached to raising the efficiency of regional cooperation, which serves to bring the peoples of both countries closer together.

Great importance is attached to joint undertakings and events marking the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, the 45th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, and other important anniversaries.

The program envisages many other undertakings in the field of Polish-Soviet scientific, cultural, and ideological cooperation.

INTERPRESS HEAD DISCUSSES FOREIGN CONTACTS, URBAN

AU231352 Warsay POLITYKA in Polish 17 Jan 87 p 7

[Interview with head and chief editor of the INTERPRESS Polish Press Agency, Jan Grzelak, by Marek Regel: "He Is Right Who Is the First To Supply Information" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Regel] The INTERPRESS Press Agency has been in existence for 20 years now, and you have been its fifth head for not quite 4 months. Do you think you are competent to talk about the agency?

[Grzelak] I have no connection with industry, entertainment, or any other activity outside of propaganda. I am 46 and I have worked in propaganda from the very beginning. I am a trained journalist, but I do not claim that only a journalist should be the head of the agency, because what it needs is a manager who is a specialist in propaganda. This is how I would describe myself. [passage omitted]

[Regel] Which of the agency's foreign customers makes most use of its offers?

[Grzelak] The Soviet press is our most frequent customer and the one who is interested in the largest variety of subjects. Recently, for example, the agency has been asked to supply an article about a priest who mobilizes his parishioners for more efficient work. The GDR and Czechoslovakia are also keen on purchasing various items from us. Hungary is in the same category. As for the Western countries, Scandinavia is our good customers, and our sales in the FRG and Italy continue to improve, but we are almost unable to scale the obstacles erected against us in the United States, Great Britain, and France, although Poland is an open country and although there are no taboo subjects for the INTERPRESS Press Agency. We are ready to deal with any subject because we believe that he is right who is the first to supply information.

[Regel] You say that there are no taboo subjects for your agency. You also help foreign moviemakers who operate in Poland. Do you make it easier for them to make contact with the illegal opposition and to film statements made by Walesa or Michnik for the Western mass media?

[Grzelak] No, we do not do this because, if we did, we would come into conflict with our laws and with the agency's statutory tasks. But it certainly can happen that our operators come to film for Western newsmen events that they happen to witness and that are connected with the activities of the illegal structures. In such cases we try to provide the foreign newsmen with our commentaries on the events in question.

[Regel] Some Western newsmen claim that you try to interfere with their work in this way as well as to curb it or even hinder....

[Grzelak] This is not true, to put it mildly. I can assure you that there are very few countries that make it as easy for foreign newsmen to consult a source of information as Poland does. [paragraph continues]

Without being arrogant, I can claim that our agency has been greatly instrumental in this because our staffs have always endeavored to inform the world about Poland in the most comprehensive way. Unfortunately, sporadic occasions did occur during which Western newsmen tried to take advantage of our openness by compiling publications and filming movies that are very far from an objective presentation of Polish events. In such cases we would tell these newsmen that their work sidesteps the CSCE decisions and the integrity of journalistic profession. Mind you, such cases are very rare, and, on the whole, we settle our differences after consulting each other. The best proof of this is the fact that a tremendous majority of newsmen and television stations continue to use our services, although we have no monopoly for them.

Things are worse with those newsmen who come to Poland on a single occasion and do not specialize in Polish affairs. Not infrequently these newsmen come here with ready scenarios for movies and articles which are negatively biased and which completely distort Polish reality. These journalists come here only because they are supposed to make credible the allegations made in advance in their articles. If it happens that such journalists are our guests, I will not deny that later on we have trouble with the persons who have given them information or interviews at our request. It has frequently happened that even authorized interviews have been shortened or manipulated by the Western media.

It goes without saying that we have to expect such unpleasant situations in our work and should not take too much notice of them. We would commit a grave error if we banned access to information and to well-informed people. Although our situation has been normalized to a great extent, it will be a long time before we have modified the stereotyped views Eastern and Western societies hold about Poland, following the events in 1980-81 and about our social, political, and economic crisis. That is why we must not avoid making militant efforts to inform every journalist about us, no matter where he comes from and what he wants to write about.

[Regal] What about the INTERPRESS staffs?

[Grzelak] We employ 600 persons, including 245 journalists, who are assisted by translators working in all the main world languages. We also employ printers, photographers, whose names are generally known, movie camera operators, technicians, electricians, and some other professionals. We are beginning to employ computers because we would not be able to keep abreast of commitments and to complete such an opus as "Who Is Who in Poland."

[Regel] Your agency has become really popular in Poland since the government press spokesman's news conferences began to be held under INTERPRESS auspices in the Press Center.

[Grzelak] It is no courtesy to say that Jerzy Urban has been primarily responsible for this popularity. If you have such a spokesman as he is then you can be sure of success. Urban may get on some people's nerves, but he is a competent man in his job and, no doubt, knows all about it. It is often the case that all the foreign newsmen working in Poland come to his news conferences. Urban's statements on the vital issues of our reality find their way into the world press and are extensively cited and commented on, and this is what matters. Other socialist countries want to take advantage of our experience in this regard.

This method of news conferences helps us to popularize other fugures and specialists from various fields of our life. The attendances at Urban's news conferences show that they are needed. Aside from our own newsmen, these conferences also host local and central press journalists.

[Regel] It has not been easy to create a good climate for Poland in the international arena in the past few years.

[Grzelak] This was precisely why the work and tasks of our newsmen continued to become increasingly difficult and important. It is unfortunate that our country's image in the West is changing with much greater resistance and much more slowly than is the case with our domestic reality. But, as our agency continues to receive more and more orders, this growing interest attests to the improvement of our image.

[Regel] If everything is fine and dandy with your agency and if things continue to improve, what is your weakness?

[Grzelak] Our printing base is poor. We must expand it and, of course, pay for it ourselves. At the moment, in order to stay in competition with foreign countries we have to spend more and more funds on printing our books in cooperation with other countries or wholly by other countries. In cooperation with the Yugoslav printing facilities we have produced an excellent edition of Bogdan Suchodolski's "The History of Polish Culture." [passage omitted]

PRICE CEILING SET ON AGRICULTURAL MACHINES

LD030015 Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 2 -- The decision of producers of some agricultural machines to raise the prices of about 50 items as of today prompted the National Union of Farmers, agricultural circles and organizations to turn to the finance minister with a postulate to minimize the effects of increased prices of means of production for agriculture and not to introduce them at one go.

The minister decreed that the upper limit of price rises should amount 17 per cent, and ordered fiscal chambers to pay particular attention to cases when the prices could go above this limit for objective reasons. He also obliged producers of these machines to implement internal saving programmes to limit the scale of the hikes.

The finance minister also acknowledged the stand by the aforementioned union concerning compensation for the increased production costs through new purchase prices of agricultural produce.

MEDIA COVERAGE OF CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

AU291938 [Editorial Report] Romanian media, in particular the press, have given extensive coverage to Ceausescu's 69th birthday, which is celebrated on 26 January. Beginning with 18 January, the Bucharest dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian carried two or more articles a day as part of a series on this anniversary; as 26 January drew nearer, the dailies alloted more and more space to Ceausescu's "great merits in fashioning modern Socialist Romania" and his "priceless theoretical and practical work," eventually devoting 3-5 pages of each issue to such topics and to various activities connected with his birthday.

The focus on Ceausescu began with Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 18 January devoting half of its page 6, some 2,500 words, to reports on articles published by the Italian magazine SETTEGIORNI and the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR on the "brilliant personality of Romania's president," whose "innovating concepts, ideas, and initiatives" are "most valuable for solving urgent problems of our times." Similar reports on laudatory articles published in the foreign press as well as reports on the publication of books by or about Ceausescu abroad were carried by both SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on an almost daily basis through 26 January.

Under the common headline "Basic Theses and Ideas From Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Social and Political Thinking," ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 19, 20, and 22 January carried a series of articles by journalists or university professors on Ceausescu's "decisive influence" on all facets of Romania's domestic policy; these articles, averaging some 2,500 words, usually start on page one and continue on an inside page. They deal with such topics as: Ceausescu's "brilliant concept of the intensive-qualitative progress of the economy and Romania's transition to a new development stage"; Ceausescu's "priceless contribution" to elaborating Romania's "vast modernization program"; and Ceausescu's theoretical and practical enhancement of the "role of the RCP as vital center of our nation." Under a similar headline, "Ideas, Theses, and Orientations From the Revolutionary Thinking of the Party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," SCINTEIA of 21 January devoted its entire page 3, some 6,000 words, to the significance of the party's ideological program, "a program of broad theoretical and political-educational activity for molding the new man, with a high revolutionary awareness," presented by Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1982 RCP Central Committee Plenum.

Both dailies also carry reports on and pictures of Ceausescu alone, or with his wife, engaged in various domestic policy activities, such as visits to enterprises, talks with workers, speeches made on various occasions, and so forth. Two new books by Ceausescu were launched and are given eulogistic reviews by both dailies on 20 and 22 January: "The Ideological and Political-Educational Activity -- Strong Force for the Development of the Socialist Society," and "To Work, Struggle, and Live in a Revolutionary Spirit -- A Feature of the New Man, Builder of the Comprehensively Developed Socialist Society." Beginning with 24 January, the newspapers start carrying reports on various political, ideological, and cultural symposiums, meetings, and other events at local level throughout the country pegged to Ceausescu's birthday.

Under the common headline "Basic Ideas and Directions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's International Policy Thinking and Action," in SCINTEIA, and "Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu -- Prestigious Contributions to Solving the Great Problems of Contemporary World," in ROMANIA LIBERA, from 18 January onward both dailies carry a series of articles -- averaging 2,000 words per issue, on page 6 -- by regular commentators on the "Romanian leader's original, realistic, and constructive foreign policy.

"Some examples include: "A New Vision About Europe's Role," by Dumitru Tinu in SCINTEIA of 21 January dealing with Ceausescu's promotion of the idea of a "united Europe with fewer arms and more security," and "Establishing A New International Economic Order -- Factor of Historical Progress," by Gh. Cercelescu in SCINTEIA of 23 January.

This article dealt with Ceausescu's emphasis on the need to "eliminate underdevelopment" and "actively support the independent development" of all states, "primarily the developing ones." Other examples include "Observing International Legality, A Prerequisite of Peace and Security in the World," by Gorghe Nicolescu, in ROMANIA LIBERA of 20 January, dealing with Ceausescu's enhancement of the principles of "national sovereignty and independence" and "noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states"; and "Halting Nuclear Tests, a Necessry Step for Totally Eliminating Nuclear Weapons," by Bazil Stefan in ROMANIA LIBERA Of 21 Janurary, dealing with Ceausescu's demand for a "total ban on nuclear tests" as a "first step toward overall nuclear disarmament."

SCINTEIA on 25 January, the day preceding the anniversary, (ROMANIA LIBERA does not appear on Sundays) devotes five out of six pages to Ceausescu's birthday and both dailies on the 26 January, the anniversary itself, devote five and a half out of six pages to this event. They carry a large number of articles and reports on various facets of Ceausescu's life and activity, some figures showing Romania's all-round development, reports on statements of praise by Romanian working people and foreign dignitaries, poems dedicated "from the bottom of the country's heart" to "the glorious name, Nicolae Ceausescu," and several photographs, and photographs of paintings, of Ceausescu alone or with his wife among the people, delivering speeches, and at other events in the past.

SCINTEIA, which does not usually appear on Mondays, brought out a special festive edition almost entirely devoted to Ceausescu. It carries on page one a 6 and 1/2 by 9-inch, heavily retouched, photograph of Nicolae Ceausescu of uncertain age next to a 2,500-word homage-paying editorial in a red box. The paper also carries on pages one and two a 2,700-word article by Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] and secretary of the RCP Central Committee entitled "Revolutionary and Profoundly Innovating Strategy for Modernizing and Improving the National Economy," containing profuse praise for Ceausescu's industrialization policy "aimed at ensuring the faster growth of the means of production." Andrei also eulogizes "the party secretary general's comprehensive vision of the meaning of the entire process of modernizing and improving the national economy and other sectors of the social life," and emphasizes that Ceausescu is "the builder of the harmonious system of our socialist workers democracy."

The same daily carries on pages one and four a 2,700-word article by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, entitled: "An Active Policy of Peace and Progress for All Peoples, a Policy of Broad International Cooperation," in which the author gives Ceausescu credit for having "rethought and formulated the entire party-state foreign economic policy" to suit "present-day domestic and international realities."

ROMANIA LIBERA on 26 January displays on the front page a 7 and 1/2 by 10-inch photomontage of a head and shoulders photograph of Ceausescu surrounded by drawings of flags, flowers, people, and machinery. It also carries, on pages one and four, two 2,500-word articles by prominent officials entitled: "A Profoundly Innovating Concept About the Role of the Masses in the Country's Comprehensive Development," by Lin Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions. Among other things, Ciobanu recounts Ceausescu's tempestuous revolutionary activity" during "the great class battles in the underground years," also mentioning in this connection that "brave representative of the workers class, Comrade Elena Petrescu (Ceausescu)"; and "Scientific, Revolutionary Strategy at the Basis of the Most Glorious Stage in the Country's History," by Cornel Pacoste, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, who generally praises "the party secretary general's dialectical and clear-sighted thinking," which is "organically linked to Romanian realities," and "covers al aspects of our socioeconomic and political life."

In addition to the extensive coverage of Ceausescu's birthday preceeding this event, the Bucharest dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of 27 January devote 4 and 1/2 pages to celebrations, homage-paying messages, and Ceausescu's speech on this occasion. Under the common headline "Nicolae Ceausescu, Peace and Eminent Promoter of the Great Causes of Mankind," ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian devotes an extra page, page six, to the latest Ceausescu disarmament initiatives and statements of praise from foreign public figures. Both the 3,500-word letter addressed to Ceasusescu by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and the 5,000-word speech made by Ceausescu at the party dinner in his honor, as well as reports on the birthday ceremony itself are carried in full in both newspapers. The front pages display a heavily retouched head and shoulders photograph of Ceausescu of uncertain age, measuring 6 and 1/2 by 7 and 1/2 inches in SCINTEIA, AND 5 and 1/2 by 6 and 1/2 inches in ROMANIA LIBERA. The same dailies carry on page one a 15 by 4 and 1/2 inch group picture of party-state leaders, with Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu occupying the center of the photograph. They are flanked by Manea Manescu and Constantin Dascalescu, on Nicolae Ceausescu's right, and Gheorghe Radulescu and Emil Bobu, on Elena Ceausescu's right. Nicu Ceausescu can be identified as third from the end of the lineup on Ceausescu's right.

The newspapers on 28 January devote four pages each to various festive events at home dedicated to this anniversary, congratualatory telegrams from country RCP committees, statements of praise from abroad, and the publication of yet another book by Ceausescu entitled: "Comprehensive Development of Forces of Production -- Essential Element of Romanian Economic Progress."

In addition to the above press coverage, the weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 4 of 22 January 1987 devotes 16 pages of articles -- grouped together under the common headline "Ceausescu-Romania-Peace" -- to the latest foreign policy activities of the "Great Hero of Peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu."

Bucharest Domestic Service has also given extensive coverage to this anniversary. On 22 January it began leading its main newscast with reports on socioeconomic achievements and various political, educational, and cultural manifestations throughout the country "pegged to the forthcoming birthday anniversary of the nation's hero, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu." On 26 January virtually the whole day's program and every newscast dealt with the event; the evening casts consisted exclusively of reports on the ceremony which marked Ceausescu's birthday, Ceausescu's speech on that occasion, the Political Executive Committee letter to Ceausescu, and the "comradely party dinner" given in his honor. After 26 January, Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian has continued to lead several of its main casts with reports on domestic cultural-ideological events devoted to this anniversary and congratulatory cables to Ceausescu from home and abroad.

POPULATION, WORK FORCE STATISTICS REVIEWED

AU312105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/01/1987 -- Romania's population at the end of 1986 stood at 22,895,000 people more than half of which live in municipalities and towns, a communique released by the Bucharest press shows.

The economically active population stands at 10,670,000, 72 percent of whom in industry and other non-agricultural branches. The average number of the working personnel was of 7,752,000, with 40 percent women. Last year, the Romanian economy, industry in particular, provided new jobs so that all the country's citizens whatever their nationality, can benefit by the right to work.

When in many developed capitalist countries the right to work has not turned from a desideratum into a fact, in Romania, this right is guaranteed by the country's Constitution and secured in practice, being one of the basic rights of all citizens.

A techico-material base and proper economic structures have been provided which guarantee the right to work, basic components of the general policy of building the new society.

With the continuing policy of industrialization and development of agriculture, the high growth rates in the entire national economy as a basis, in the current five-year period (1986-1990) the employed population will stand at 11.5 million. In keeping with the policy of intensive economic development and proper employment of the work force, the number of the working personnel is to grow by 300,000 persons in this interval.

EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS RELATIONS WITH FRG

AU312138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Bonn, AGERPRES, January 31, 1987 -- In marking 20 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, a friendly get-together took place in Bonn, attended by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, Annemarie Renger and Heinz Westphal, vice-presidents of the Bundestag, the president of the Federal Chamber for Industry and Commerce, representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Economics, Research and Technology, executives of large enterprises, other representatives of the political, economic, scientific, cultural-artistic life and West German journalists.

During the meeting, emphasis was placed on the outstanding importance of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally, as well as the postive implications of that act for the improvement of the political European climate.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CYPRIOT SOCIALIST LEADER

AU302139 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/1/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on January 30, Vasos Lissaridhis president of the Socialist Party (EDEK) of Cyprus who is visiting Romania as guest of the RCP's CC.

During the meeting, mutual information was exchanged on the two parties' current concerns. Stress was laid on the fine relations between the two parties, and the mutual wish was expressed to expand these relations. International questions were approached and the two parties' concern over world tension was expressed.

Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that under the current conditions, peoples, democratic and progressive forces everywhere should intensify their efforts to halt the dangerous course of events and undertake true disarmament measures, nuclear first of all, for a political, neogtiated settlement of all states of tension and for the elimination of the threat and use of force from interstate relations. He pointed to the special importance of proper disarmament accords, apt to help nuclear tests, remove medium-range missiles, all nuclear arms from the continent and substantially cut conventional weapons.

Special attention was paid to Europe's role in the settlement of the complex problem of the international life, in the achievement of disarmament, the building of a climate of peace, security and collaboration among all nations in particular.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the importance of the development of bi- and multilateral collaboration among European countries, the transformation of the Balkans, of the Mediterranean, of other regions into zones of peace and security, free of foreign military bases.

The guest set forth his party's position on the Cyprus issue and ways to normalize the situation on the island.

The Romanian president reiterated Romania's stance on safeguarding the unity, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Cyprus, stressing that everything should be done to solve all issues on the island by exclusively political means, by direct negotiations between the two communities.

The president of the Socialist Party of Cyprus expressed his country's high appreciation of Romania's foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity worldwide for peace and disarmament, a climate of detente, understanding and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Cypriot Leader Meets Press

AU312142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, January 31, 1987 -- Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Socialist Party (EDEK) of Cyprus, who pays a visit to Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP, met on Saturday, January 31, with Romanian press representatives.

The guest expressed on the occasion special satisfaction at visiting Romania again and at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu with whom he had had an in-depth exchange of views on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest. In this sense, he assessed highly the policy promoted by Romania, the steady activity which the Romanian president dedicated to the cause of peace and disarmament, of establishment of a climate of detente, understanding and broad collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The speaker stressed that the Cypriot people and himself are deeply grateful to Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu for the steady position in favour of ensuring the unity, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Stressing that Romania played an important role in the settlement of the complex issues of international life, the guest emphasized the demarches and constant actions of the Romanian head of state regarding the achievement of disarmament and the securing of peace. In particular, the president of the EDEK party eulogized the recent unilateral reduction by five per cent of weapons, troops and military expenditures, stressing that action of Romania accounted for a concrete measure with a powerful political and moral impact on the road to achieving disarmament and securing peace in the world. The guest also assessed highly the initiatives regarding the creation of a denuclearized, chemical-weapon free zone in the Balkans, as well as of a climate of peace, security and detente in the Mediterranean.

Vasos Lissaridhis made a point of expressing his admiration of the progress marked by Romania in her social and economic development.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN CYPRUS

LD030026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Nicosia, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- The talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived in Cyprus for an official visit this morning, and his host, Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs Yeoryios Iakovou, ended in Nicosia late this evening.

During the course of the 3-hour talks, which apart from the two ministers, were also attended by the two countries' delegations, items discussed were bilateral relations, the multilateral activities of both Cyprus and Yugoslavia within the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and the group of nonaligned and neutral countries in the CSCE.

In reference to bilateral relations, which both sides assessed in positive terms, the importance was emphasized of top-level contacts, stable political dialogues which should be continued, and of cooperation between the two countries' parliaments and political parties.

Attention was also drawn to a considerable increase in economic cooperation which last year amounted to $65 million, a five-fold increase on previous years. In the talks the need for diversifying this type of cooperation was stressed. In the same context reference was made to untapped potentials in the sphere of investment.

Views were exchanged during the talks about international issues and the activity of nonaligned countries with special reference to the implementation of the eighth summit meeting's resolutions and the preparations for a nonaligned countries' meeting at the ministerial level, due to be held in Cyprus at the beginning of 1988.

Foreign Minister Iakovou informed the Yugoslav Federal Secretary about the developments in the Cyprus situation, which, in the Cypriot Government's view, were seriously deteriorating. He also put forward his government's views as to ways of resolving the crisis.

The Yugoslav side reiterated its support for nonaligned Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. It also opposed any attempt at dividing this nonaligned country and called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island, for an agreement between the two national communities, and for respect for the UN resolutions and the nonaligned countries' summit meeting resolutions in Cyprus. The Yugoslav side also voiced its support for the UN secretary general's efforts to find a solution to the situation in Cyprus.

Following the official talks Cypriot Foreign Minister Iakovou gave a formal dinner in honor of his guest, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic. Tomorrow Raif Dizdarevic will be recieved by President Spyros Kyprianou.

RENOVICA RECEIVES SPANISH ENVOY 27 JAN

LD271443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Luis Cuervo y Fabrega, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain in Belgrade.

LCY CC MEMBER PLANINC CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD020022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1859 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Algiers, February 1 (TANJUG) -- Central Committee member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Milka Planinc today left Algiers where she was on an unofficial visit at the invitation of Algerian President and General Secretary of the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of Algeria (PFLN) Chadli Bendjadid.

Planinc had several meetings with Algerian state and party officials. She met with PFLN Central Committee Politbureau member and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

During the one week stay in Algeria, Milka Planinc visited western Algeria where she was acquainted with economic and cultural achievements of the region. Milka Planinc also had talks with Yugoslav economic representatives in Algeria and visited construction sites in the surroundings of Oran where Yugoslavs work.

POLITIKA VIEWS GORBACHEV'S 'POLITICAL COURAGE'

AU021800 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 87 p 2

[Risto Bajalski commentary: "Political Courage"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev has confirmed his exceptional political courage again in an unshakable effort to initiate a breakthrough toward real and essential changes in the Soviet Union. At the 2-day plenum of the party Central Committee -- in the speech that looked like a public demonstration of brave political surgery -- he critically analyzed the burden of the heavy heritage of the unsuccessful leadership of the country for a long time during the 1970's and more profoundly spelled out the characteristics of the desirable turn that carries the name of restructuring.

This task could not have been easy. However, in the Kremlin the CPSU Central Committee general secretary was given the full support of the broader political leadership, and was given it at the time when opposition to the new course was still strong. One can still hear the question asked in society -- as Gorbachev has seen the polished expression of opposition -- "Is not all this too fast?" On the contrary, Gorbachev clearly assessed that everything is already late and that there is no alternative to the imperative of acceleration. He is not reconciled to mild and gradual variants of restructuring, but has even more strongly decided in favor of a sharp turn: "There is simply no other road here, we must not step back, and there is no room to step back." One has the impression that at this party plenum Gorbachev made his play on all or nothing. He achieved more than even the greatest optimists expected.

There has certainly been no greater social turning point over the past 3 decades than the one that this party plenum will most probably be. Considering Soviet traditions, the very fact that a debate on an extremely tense topic, "Restructuring and Cadre Policy of the Party," was opened at the Central Committee was politically courageous. It turned out that this means the following: Those who cannot join the new course will not be able to count on the position of a leader of any rank. The Central Committee accepted this criterion of Gorbachev's in party cadre policy together with all consequences that affect the personal fates of many people at all levels. Thereby, the signal was actually given also for cadre restructurings of yet unknown proportions, cadre restructurings which are not going to be easy, but into which one entered deeply even before the party plenum this week.

It leaps to the eye at the same time that there was no greater cadre reconstruction at the party top level this time, that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was not replenished. This was obviously not the purpose of the plenum. It was incomparably more important to agree on cadre criteria for the entire party, for all its leading links, and for the election of people to all places in society where decisions are made. Gorbachev initiated the democratization of the election of people in the party, in organs of power, and in the economy. He suggested putting up several candidates for a post and the secret ballot, something of a novelty in Soviet practice. The Central Committee accepted this view, but its practice is obviously a political task that is still ahead.

According to the spirit and letter of all that Gorbachev said at the party plenum, cadre restructuring is clearly possible only under the conditions of a democratization of the political system, an increase in public responsibility for every important task, and real control by those leading "from below." These would truly be large and essential changes in the Soviet political-economic system. They cannot be carried out easily or all at once. As a political tenet, they are already a reality at the highest political level, which is, we would say, a key fact resulting from the 2-day debate at the CPSU Central Committee.

To be able to achieve this much at the Kremlin party meeting, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary showed political bravery by choosing the most powerful approach: sharply criticizing how society has been led for past decades. While not directly, this had to be seen also as criticism of the political system, that is, of something objectively existing. At the same time, Gorbachev did not recoil from the challenge of blaming social stagnation on the most powerful subjective factor -- party leadership -- which for a long period of time remained indifferent to the driving need to change the political-economic system. Replying to the rhetorical question of why there were no changes, the general secretary avoided Aesopian vagueness; "The main reason lies in the fact that the CPSU Central Committee, the country's leadership -- primarily out of subjective reasons -- failed to assess in time and fully the need for changes and the danger from the incrase in the occurrences of crisis in society and to draft a clear line for overcoming them." After identifying many specific malformations in the conservative climate of the not so distant past, Gorbachev did not spare the addressee of this criticism: "The responsibility for all this is borne by leading organs of the party and state." What is involved is mostly the long time of Leonid Brezhnev, but those words also call on many members of the present Central Committee to start reexamining their own behavior. This broad range of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's political courge must doubtlessly impress the broadest strata of Soviet society. It is realistic to assume that this will evolve into active support to Mikhail Gorbachev, whose influence in shaping the modern political course of the party and the country is increasing dynamically.

Of course, restructuring is a political course that is only at its beginning. It cannot be established through proclamations or decrees, but only through laboriously winning ground by directly confronting conservatism and dogmatism, the ideological mystifications of Stalinist origin, and by opposing those whose positions are endangered and who do not accept the turn toward a more democratic society. In other words, restructuring is a political battle that is going to be long, but it is also the one in which Mikhail Gorbachev, at the latest party plenum at the Kremlin, together with the people who support him, certainly made the deepest breakthrough so far.

LCY PRESIDIUM REVIEWS PUBLIC INFORMATION, PRESS

LD311513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- At a session yesterday the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Milanko Renovica, examined and approved the draft stances of the LCY Central Committee on the ideopolitical and action capability of the organizations and organs of the LC for the realization of the decisions and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress. This document specifies the commitments and tasks of the LC in setting in motion and organizing specivic actions of the membership, basic organizations, and all subjective socialist forces in society aimed at implementing the LCY policies set out at the 13th LCY Congress. The draft stances will be approved by the Central Committee at its next session.

It was reported that the Presidium also examined and assessed the implementation of the LCY stances of the role of public information and the activity of the public press. It was stated that for the most part public newspapers are affirming themselves and the creators of public opinion and an important factor in social action and the political system, and that significant progress has been achieved in the functioning of the whole system of public information and in the degree of involvement of the great majority of journalists and newspapers. However, although they are clear and principled, the LCY orientations in the area of information and propaganda, as well as in other areas, are being realized poorly and incompletely in certain newspapers due to deviations and opportunism, and by some editorial offices showing obvious opposition to the established social orientations and responsible functions on newspapers.

The activity of the public press is also hampered by weaknesses in the realization of the role of the LCY and SAWP, by ideological wavering, and lack of unity of criteria and in the struggle of individual LC organizations and leaderships. At the same time, public newspapers find themselves under pressure from the bourgeois right and other antisocialist forces, and these are partly succeeding in using some newspapers for their own ends, in some cases making legal use of certain newspapers. Acting through newspapers in which they have gained positions, these forces are aggressively and in a coordinated manner spreading their ideopolitical messages to society at large. It was also noted that information and propaganda activity has still not become a constituent part of the political work of every social and self-managing subject, and that the planning of certain actions and their realization are taking place separately from public political propaganda activity.

It was stressed at the session that the unhindered flow of information throughout Yugoslavia and reporting without prejudices and stereotypes are hampered by various interests and influences and by one-sided interpretations of the pluralism of self-managing interests and the ways to coordinate them democratically. This, however, is not only a problem of the activity of the public press but also of the influences which are being exerted on it. Serious weaknesses in the activity of the public press, obvious indecision and incompetence, and the infiltration of nationalistic and other antisocialist stances and aspirations in the editorial policies of certain newspapers contribute to the increase in confusion, hesitation, and lack of trust in the subjective forces and possibilities for positive changes in the LCY's strategic course. Instead of being involved and determined social platforms, open to any progressive thought, social criticism and action, a section of the public press is endeavoring to set itself apart in separate centers of power outside and above the system of self-management and beyond the organized influence of the LC. [paragraph continues]

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the realization of the exceptionally important role of public information in our society calls for all subjects of public information to carry out their duties responsibly and fully in their daily work.

At the session it was particularly stressed that it is necessary to work with determination at directly overcoming some obvious weaknesses in the system of information -- in particular cadre and material problems in editorial offices, in the behavior of sources of information, which are active participants in the information processes, and inadequate attitudes on the part of founders toward the public press, and so forth. In all this it is necessary to proceed from the social and legal orientation that information activity is of particular social interest. In addition to its basic function of providing prompt and truthful information, the public press should constantly contribute to the development and affirmation of the basic values and aims of our society and socialist self-management, and should develop social criticism on these bases. Communist journalists should immediately reveal all hostile attacks on our society, the LC, and the self-managing socialist system. It is essential to conduct clear ideopolitical differentiation and to establish the responsibility in all environments in which there is abuse of the press and antisocialist and inhuman aims, and to resist bureaucratic pressures on newspapers. The founders of the public press and the publishing councils must bear their part of the responsibility for all of this. The LC Central, Provincial and municipal Committees and the basic LC organizations should in this area consistently struggle for the implementation of the established policies, and particularly and directly involve themselves in resolving the situation in the editorial offices which have long been displaying unacceptable editorial orientations.

The Presidium stressed that the activity of the public press should be fully directed toward the basic problems, plans and efforts to change the situation in society for the better. Social criticism of the various anomalies should serve this purpose as well and should not sow apathy, pessimism, and faintheartedness with superficial pseudocriticism and tendentious writing. To this end it is necessary to involve all editorial forces and everyone who through the results, experience, and ideas contribute to qualified analysis and all-round information and thus also to the overall efforts to implement the stances of the 13th LCY Congress. In this connection the Presidium established the immediate tasks of communists in this important social activity. It was stressed that the LC should uncompromisingly struggle against all forms and exponents of antisocialist phenomena and abuse in the public information media. It was concluded that an action conference of communist journalists should be organized in the near future which would examine the implementation of the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress in the area of public information and the strengthening of the role and responsibility of the public press.

The Presidium also examined the latest military political situation in the Iraq-Iran war, with particular reference to the security position of our citizens and work organizations in this region. Recalling the appeal of the 13th LCY Congress addressed to the warring sides, the stances of the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare, and the peaceful initiatives of other international factors, the Presidium expressed concern at the continuation of this unjustified war, which has inflicted serious human and material losses on both sides. The Presidium reiterated the appeal to the warring parties to halt hostilities and urgently begin peace negotiations to resolve contested issues. Support was also expressed for the measures and actions of the competent organs and organizations for the protection of Yugoslav citizens in these countries.

The Presidium decided to hold the next session of the LCY Central Committee on 23 February 1987. At this session the Central Committee will examine the ideopolitical questions of guaranteeing and realizing a united strategy for the country's technological development, and establish stances on the activity of the LCY members and organizations in the SAWP.

DEFENSE SECRETARIAT ADVERTISES FOR SOLDIERS

LD021113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- We have been asked by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to broadcast the following announcement:

At the end of January the Personnel Department of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense began advertising for soldiers under contract to sign up for military service for a specified period. As well as soldiers doing their military service, reserve soldiers, provided they are not older than 25 and fulfill the other conditions set out in the advertisement, may also apply.

The first two advertisements were published on 29 January this year in the paper NARODNA ARMIJA, and others will be published by 15 February. All information about the advertisements and about service for specific periods by soldiers under contract may be obtained from the departments of military districts and all units of the Yugoslav People's Army.

LOWER INFLATION RATE RECORDED IN JANUARY

AU021458 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Inflation in January was lower than inflation recorded in the same month last year. Last month retail prices were 6.6 percent higher than retail prices in December, while in January last year they were 7.5 percent higher. According to statistical data, prices in January were more than 90 percent higher than prices in the same month last year.

SERBIAN INSTITUTE REGISTERS 'STRONG' EARTHQUAKE

LD021632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- At 1317 GMT today, the instruments of the Seismological Institute of the SR of Serbia registered a strong earthquake 260 kilometers south of Belgrade. The intensity of the earthquake measured 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale and 3.6 units on the Richter scale. The epicenter was in the Kosovska Kamenica-Novo Brdo region.